PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay G

No. 51,470—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 189

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, ...rt, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	26th Nov.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st " 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanza	3,266	1st Dec. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecorzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Jan. 1899.

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	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 29th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

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In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	28th Nov.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 18, 1898.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th November, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th November, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 26th November, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 3rd December, calling at Seychelles, Mombass, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 25th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 24th November.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,097 tons, on or about 3rd December.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Bombay, 22nd November, 1898.

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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarello	5,000	8th Dec., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 530	Rs. 295.	Rs. 180.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 10, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 13 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	15th Dec.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

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S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU" Capt. S. Tsuji, 3,275 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 1st December.

For freight and passage apply to

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Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st November, 1898.

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Doyens and Co.'s Extra Dry	77 8	41 0	87 0
Giesler's "For India" brand	76 0	40 0	85 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	78 0	41 8	87 0
Perrier Jouet's "Finest Dry"	70 0	37 8	78 0
Do. do. Reserve Cuvee	76 0	40 0	85 0
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 1, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near Thakordwar, Girgaum Road, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. John Benshaw and Co, consisting of fancy goods, crockery, enamelled ware, bird cages, toys, lamps, stationery, glass cupboards, show cases, &c.

The above will be on view, three days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Dadysett Hill, Cumbala, the very valuable and neat substantial French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the Latest design and best workmanship, also Rutnagara made bedroom suite of furniture. Treacher's glassware and crockeryware best plated-ware, mahogany cottage piano by Collard and Collard, in good order, one light running stylish victoria, removeable front seat, in good order, rich table ornaments, Hinks's and Ditmar's lamps, Persian carpets, etc., the property of R. W Ehlers, Esq.

Catalogue will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN JAMBULWADY LANE ON THE KALBADEVI ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proxime, at 4 p m Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Shunkerprasad Hariprasad and Girjaprasad Hariprasad, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mungesh Purshotum and Narayen Mungesh, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of May, 1894, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement in length 14 sticks, and in breadth 2 1-4 sticks or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 479, new No 2468, old survey No 1191, and new survey No 25 together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos 334-1775 street Nos 18 13 to 19, all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Jambulwady Lane, Kalbadevi Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay in Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the house of Vithal Bhika Sarba, on the west by the house of Nowrojee Shapurjee Omrigar, on the north by a range or chawl belonging to Dawoodbhai Moosabhai, and on the south by the Jambulwady Lane, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mungesh Purshotum, with his family and tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

By order, of the concerned—
1 case perfumery per s.s. Egypt
Z & Co. H 1—2 grs flat daggers,
3 grs Sone channely water,
1 grs No. 34 eau dentifrice,
1 grs No. 34 toilet vinegar,
Also 1 lithographic press, by J. Greig and Sons, London, to take stones, 26" by 16",
1 lithographic press, by Hughes and Kimber, London., to take stones, 20" by 12½",
1 lithographic slab, 33 by 17 by 2 foolscap size,
1 do do 24 by 16 by 2 do
1 do do 23½ by 15 by 1¾ do
1 do do 23½ by 13½ by 1½ do
1 do do 18 by 12 by 1½ letter size
1 do do 18 by 12 by 3 do

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong victoria in very good order
1 handsome strong landau in very good order
1 second hand strong dogcart in very good order
1 handsome grey Arab quiet in harness
1 brown pony quiet in harness and saddle

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Gasford Lodge, Chinchpoogly Hill Road, the very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order, sweet-toned rosewood cottage piano, by Soundy & Co., in first-rate order, rich glass and crockeryware, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels carpets, table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, &c., &c., the property of C. Hogg, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. GOOD DEPOT, WARI-BUNDER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, docra cotton sweepings, docra waste paper, grain sweepings, &c.

On account and risk of Mr. J. S. Enty—
5 casks of ale M 177 booked under Jhansi to Wari-bunder, invoice 5 of 13th July

On account and risk of owners—
3 cart axles iron, 1 bundle iron washers, consigned by A. H. Heptoola and Co. to Munji Nathoobhoy, Akola, under invoice No. 295 of 20th October 1898.
2 bags gum, M 149, Murtizapur to Wari-bunder, invoice No. 59 of 9th April.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF CERTAIN BUILDING IN THE CITY WHICH HAS BEEN CONDEMNED FOR DEMOLITION.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd November, 1898, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the building No. 1 and 2, Dhakji Cashinath's cart, Ghorupdeo Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned,

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE BUILDING, UTENSILS EMPTY K. OIL BOXES AND AN OLD CART.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd November, 1898, at 2-30 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the building Street Nos. 245 and 247, Duncan Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned,

Also 3 copper pots and 1 empty wooden box.

Also at 3-30 p.m., at the Bollasis Bridge, Municipal Pipe Depot, at Tardeo, a lot of empty kerosine oil box with tins.

Also at 4-30 p.m., at the Municipal Ward Office compound at Dadur, a labour cart (old).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of piece-goods, twist, and other articles:—

5 bales grey shirtings.
A quantity of piece-goods, such as shirtings, jacconets, scarves, dhooties, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF PEPPERELL DRILLS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned—
On account and at the risk of Mr. Hajee Jeeva Noor Mahomed—
P M O D—48138-85 } —50 bales grey Pepperell drills,
2331-33 }

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY-MADE PIECE-GOODS.

On FRIDAY, the 25th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., and on account, and at the risk of Thaker Lilladhar Jivraj, the following bales of country cloth manufactured at the Bengal Mills:—

230 bales country-made piece-goods, such as shirtings, dhooties, chudders, T. sloth, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIPS' FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., in the P & O S N Co's Dockyard, Mazagon:—

A quantity of old stores, ships' requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvascuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap, brass, copper, lead, and old ironchains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, Europe rope, ship side lamps and mast head, brass fittings, knives, carpets, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, etc., and clear goods within ten days from the date of auction.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1898.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Andreas Irmenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and ether, House stands on own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kochaus moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for summer or Winter season.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

GOPAL MALL

Price, Re. 1, Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS ..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG .....
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA ..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Gawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. S. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON	HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Bullion paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens [illegible] accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances [illegible] to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S'

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

556 & 536, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE .....Nett per lb.		1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0 15
Do. No. II	"	0 14
Do. No. III	"	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0 12
PEKOE DUST	"	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 5-12, Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 5-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay

RARE FRENCH and ENGLISH WORKS Curios, Facetia, illustrations, &c., Very valuable Private Collection. Catalogue 1s. postage 2½.

A. BOUVIER,
44, Rue St. George's Paris.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 1.

Price for back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 3-8
Third do.	" 3-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 3 per line.
Second do	" 4½ "
Third do	" 2 14 "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-6

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	

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NOTICES.

PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN'S LECTURES.

THE SECOND of the Haskell Lectures on RELIGIONS and the PHILOSOPHY of RELIGION, by Principal FAIRBAIRN, D. D., LL.D., of Mansfield College, Oxford, will be delivered in WILSON COLLEGE HALL, Chowpatty, on Wednesday, 23rd inst., at 6 P.M. SUBJECT:—The INTERPRETATION of LIFE AND THE ULTIMATE IDEAS of RELIGION.

THE CHHOI SILK MILL CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June, 1898, at the rate of Rs. 30 per Share (Free of Income Tax), is declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Bank Street, Fort, on and after 23rd November, 1898, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 9th November, 1898, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
CHHOI, KOOKA, DESAI & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!

FOR the convenience of the Public and their numerous European Customers, the Undersigned have, in addition to their DEPOT at ANNESLEY ROAD near Grant Road, OPENED a DEPOT at BANDORA HILL ROAD, for the SALE of HAY suitable for Horses and Cattle, the same consists of Best Phool, Burdie, Jinjwa, Moosa and other qualities. Yearly or small period contracts also made at moderate rates. For particulars apply to the Undersigned or to the Managers of the respective Depots.

LIDBETTER & Co.

Cummum Street, Fort, 1st November, 1898.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

DEPOSITS of Sums of Rs. 500 and upwards received at special rates for short periods.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS of Rs. 10 a month and upwards 5 per cent. compound interest, afford a safe means of investing small savings.
DEPOSITS offer special advantages to firms wishing to make provision for sterling remittances.

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Branch.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1898-99.

THE FIRST EXTRA MEETING will be held on SATURDAY, 3rd December, 1898, and it is proposed to hold about TWELVE EXTRA MEETINGS on SATURDAYS during the Season up to the beginning of April, 1899.

The Lawn has been enlarged, and converted into a "Private Paddock," and is available only for Ladies, Members W. I. T. C., and holders of Private Paddock Tickets.

Subscription for the full Season of Extra Meetings as follows:—

Season Ticket, admitting to Grand Stand and Enclosure	Rs. 25
Season Ticket for Private Paddock	„ 10

Above includes Transferable Tickets admitting 2 Ladies Free.

The charge for Day Tickets will be:—

Grand Stand and Enclosure	Rs. 5
Private Paddock	„ 1

Including free admittance 1 Lady.

Application for Tickets should be made to

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.,
Byculla Club.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 487 OF 1897.

V. M. PUKVASA and CHUNDULAL DAYABHAI ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
BABURAO RAMCHUNDER ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of June, 1898, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December, 1898, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendant in the following property viz.:—All that vacant piece or parcel of Foras Frechold Salt Batty ground now separated into two pieces of land by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway leading through the middle of it, situate lying and being at Dharavi in the Mahim district and lying in the Sub-district Registry of Maadri in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand four hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 410, New No. 13,774, and New Survey No. 1-2641, 4-255 and 1-356, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Domingos Victor Ferreira, on or towards the West by the Government ground, on or towards the North by the property of Baburao Ramchunder, and on or towards the South by the Church of St. Michael.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. TYABJI, DAYABHAI and Co., the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 3rd day of October, 1898.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams
About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock.
Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
J52, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London Liverpool and Bristol.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 24, 1893
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

RLY UNRIVALLED.
LY UNRIVALLED.
Y UNRIVALLED.

gh Lozenges, the unrivalle remedy for RSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 7·4m., 8·3ls. Low water, 0·52m., 1·32s.
Enthronement of the Bishop of Bombay, St. Thomas' Cathedral, 8 a.m.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3·30 p.m.
Principal Fairbairn's lecture on "The Interpretation of Life and the Ultimate Ideas of Religion," Wilson College, 6 p.m.
The Flying Jordans, opening performance, Simon's Grand Museum, Boree Bunder.

A JUROR FINED.—Yesterday at the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Mr. A. W. Campbell was fined Rs. 100 for non-attendance as a special juror.

BYCULLA CLUB BALL.—The Club ball will take place on Wednesday, the 8th February, and the Half-yearly General Meeting on Saturday, the 25th February next.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daressalam, Ibo, Chinde and Zanzibar per s.s. Safari will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M. to-morrow.

A CYCLING ACCIDENT.—Miss N. Dewey, residing at No. 5, Victoria Lane, Byculla, while riding a bicycle and crossing from Clare Road to Parel Road on Monday accidentally ran into a labour cart, which was coming from the opposite direction, near the Byculla Bridge, with the result that she sprained her right ankle. The bicycle was also slightly damaged.

REPORTED THEFTS OF ORNAMENTS.—Amrutlal Jethashunker, a merchant, residing at Naigaum Cross Lane, reported on Monday to the police that some person or persons entered his bedroom, which is on the top floor of his house between 10 p. m. and 2 a. m. and removed an iron-bound wooden box containing gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel collectively valued at Rs. 1,000. Enquiries were made and the box was found in a field broken open and the ornaments abstracted therefrom. Punnaa, a mahomedan woman, residing at Falkland Road reports that her female servant named Fatma absconded on Monday evening taking with her gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 1,478. The police are making enquiries into the matter.

ALLEGED THEFT OF FISH.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Boodhia Poshia, a Karanja fisherman, charged Ishia Govind and five other Bombay fishermen, with theft of fish of the value of Rs. 150. The case for the defence was that there was an agreement between the accused and the complainant and his associates for buying fish from the accused at the rate of fourteen annas a score, but some Ghatees having bid for them at the rate of one rupee, an altercation arose between the parties. From words they came to blows, and the result was that in the struggle the boat holding the fish capsized and the fish was lost in the sea. The magistrate considered the case to be of a civil nature and discharged the accused.

DIWALI GATHERING AT PAREL.—Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kittikar writes to us:—Sir, I seldom rush into print; but I cannot help doing so now, as I am surprised to read in the local columns of your yesterday's issue a para headed "Divali Gathering at Parel." Therein credit is given to me for being present at the aforesaid gathering, of the Pathare Prabhu Social Club on Sunday last and as President of the said club delivering "a speech which was heard by the whole assembly with close attention." I dont know who communicated this para and who must be the informant. Whoever he may be, he has surely drawn upon his imagination or he has some mysterious object in view in giving me undue credit. I may here state that owing to indisposition I was unable to attend the festival either on Saturday or Sunday; and it follows that I delivered no speech which engaged the attention of the whole assembly.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Commander A. W. Mann of the transport Dilwara, charged Gopal Gomen, a Bengali, the chief native cook on the Dilwara, with absenting himself without leave from the morning of the 18th instant. Commander Mann asked the court to deal severely with the accused as cases of absenting without leave frequently happened and gave him a good deal of trouble. The accused stated in his defence that he went ashore to see his wife. He was convicted and sentenced to one day's imprisonment with forfeiture of seven days' wages. The commander informed the court that the six firemen, who were convicted on Monday of disobeying lawful commands, had not returned to duty. The magistrate told him to proceed against them legally. Later on the men appeared in court and the magistrate advised them to return to their work.

BURGLARY AND THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sander-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Stamford charged Nizamali Moodi, Mahabub Kurriburx, Gafoor Abdool Rahim, and Abdoola Abdool Rahim with housebreaking at night at Chakla Street, on Monday morning and stealing property of the value of Rs. 1,755 belonging to Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail. The evidence showed that the accused entered into a conspiracy to commit the burglary in a "chandoolkhana," which they were in the habit of visiting. Part of their conversation was overheard by the shop-keeper, a witness in the case, who identified the instruments of housebreaking brought by them to his shop. They entered the complainant's shop by breaking open the wire-work of the window overlooking the sweeper's gully, and making a large hole in the wall underneath the window. Some burnt papers were found in the room which were presumably set fire to with the object of lighting it during the time they were engaged in removing the contents of four wooden boxes and a cupboard. Police Ramosee No. 34, who was on duty at the end of the street, on observing the first accused carrying a basket on his head after the manner of a halalkhore, stopped him and insisted on searching its contents. He eventually reported the matter to Inspector Coxen, and Superintendent Stamford, who ordered the arrest of the other accused and succeeded in recovering property worth Rs. 1,291. Superintendent Stamford applied for a remand in order to enable the police to recover the remaining property and to arrest another person implicated in the burglary. The magistrate granted the remand.

THE FLYING JORDANS.—The amusement famine which has for so long hung over this city, will at last be abated, thanks to the enterprise of Mr. Lewis Jordan who at a considerable outlay has arrived here and will to-night open the spasmodic croakings of many, and will inaugurate at the Curzon pavilion at 8 sharp. The performance sparkles with novelties, chief of which lies in the fact that the entire company of sixteen artists will make their first appearance in our midst, that they will be accorded an enthusiastic reception is aforegone conclusion. The Flying Jordan's entertainment will appeal to all classes of the community. First and foremost are the Jordans themselves, who as Shooting Stars' claim to have never been equalled, and many people view their remarkably daring performances in mid-air as the best. Cyclists, and they are many in this city, will find special pleasure in the performances of the champion trick of cyclist Olaf Schrader. His many wonders are declared to be popular in Bombay. Vocalists, dancers and comic men are galore, so a successful and enjoyable evening is assured. The management also announce that Lamont, the Human Arrow, will execute his famous dive outside the tent—a free exhibition. A contemporary says seldom, if ever, can anything more thrilling be seen than the sensational dive of the famous Lamont, which takes place every night at 8 p.m. in front of the tents of the Flying Jordans' Combined Shows. Before the doors are opened, he climbs a pole 80 ft. high, and hanging head downwards from a trapeze, dives into the safety net below, showing one of the startling feats of scientific gymnastics. Lamont is only 21 years old, and the youngest son of M. Person Lamont, celebrated jurist of Leonville in the south of France. Young Lamont showed a fondness for diving when only a mere boy, and used to astonish his comrades by diving from a lofty pier in his native town. Finally he became so deft in this respect that he longed for higher perches from which to drop into the water, and at last his hopes were gratified when the sailors would allow him aboard their vessels to dive from the fore yards. Lamont earned his first fame doing this, and although his parents did their utmost to restrain him, his will was too strong, and his crowning glory came when he finally, from the highest story of the Leonville Palace of Justice, dived into a net a distance of 87ft. 10in. to settle a wager. After this he was engaged to dive for the public, and after having attained the marvelous record of 80 ft., was secured for the Flying Jordans' Combined Shows. The doors will be opened at 8 whilst the performance terminates at 11. Seats may be secured at Soundy & Company during the day.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth, from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE FALKLAND ROAD MURDER.

THE trial of the Falkland Road murderer was continued yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee and the same special jury. The accused named Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood, was charged with having, on the 6th October last, murdered Jainab, woman, in the room of a house at Falkland Road. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Husain B. Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad defended the accused. The undermentioned gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.
Mr. D. Lindsay, Foreman

Mr. D. K. Love	Mr. W. L. Shilstone
Mr. A. E. Moses	Mr. Fardunjee J. Fardunjee
Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram	Mr. E. F. Allum
Mr. A. H. B. Froom	Mr. Prajiwandas Calliandas

Several witnesses were examined in corroboration of the evidence previously recorded.

Inspector Good, in answer to the foreman of the jury, said there was a door of communication between Jainab's room and Seeta's room, and that door was bolted from the side of Jainab's room. It appeared not to have been opened for some time, because the bolt and the door were full of cobwebs, which witness particularly noticed.

Mr. Lang put in the statement made by the accused before the magistrate, and closed the case for the prosecution. In that statement accused reserved his defence for the Sessions Court.

The accused, in answer to the Judge, said he did not go to Jainab's chawl on the previous day, as alleged by the witnesses. With regard to the beads found under his pillow, accused said the beads dropped out of the pillow when he shook it. He collected them, and had a paper bought for him by the witness Asrat Khan, in which he wrapped up the beads. The paper was then new and smooth. The beads were like those produced in court, but not so bright.

The Judge: Had you seen the beads before?

Prisoner: No.

The Judge: Do they belong to you?

Prisoner: No. They might belong to the owner of the house. After removing my clothes and taking a bath, I took up the pillow which was on the bed, and the mat which was on the floor, and then went down. The mat and the pillow belonged to my friend Mahomed Husain.

The Judge: Did you think them to be gold?

Prisoner: It looked dull, and I formed no opinion as to whether they were gold or not.

The Judge: Now as to the clothes, to whom do they belong?

Prisoner: The trowsers belong to me, and the "peheran" to Mahomed Husain. We used to use each other's clothes. My body had become very dirty. I asked him for soap; and after I had taken my bath, he gave me the cloth which I put on. On the 6th October I went to bed at 8 o'clock. There was no special reason for it. I do not know Madar. I have known the Irani's shop for many years. On the day I came on shore, I went to the shop and was sitting there about 10 p. m. That was on the 3rd of the month. The slippers produced here are not mine. My slippers were red ones, and were left in the room wherein my clothes were found. As Mahomed Husain knows, I had a wound on each of my legs, and the blood stains on my trowsers were from the blood from those wounds. I have nothing to say with regard to the statement I made before the Coroner. (In that statement prisoner had admitted having gone to Jainab's room and taken his mess there.) I have nothing more to say. I leave my case in the hands of my counsel.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, said there was no question that the woman Jainab was murdered on the afternoon of the 6th October last. Whoever was the murderer, there was nothing in the case to reduce the offence, for it was a cruel murder, and there was no evidence of any grave or sudden provocation received by the accused. In his statement before the Coroner, the prisoner wanted to make out that it was a case of accidental stabbing. That statement could not be true. Dr. Charsley thought that the wound in the abdomen could not have been produced by the knife before the court; and the presumption was that the knife with which the wound was inflicted must have been taken away by the person inflicting it. Now the prisoner was the person last seen with the murdered woman; and he was not found for a long time after the murder was committed. The woman Rahmat, as soon as she saw the prisoner, pointed to him as the murderer. It was not possible for the police in the interval of time that elapsed, to have concocted a story; and the witnesses had no object in falsely accusing the prisoner. There were witnesses who said the prisoner was the last person seen in Jainab's room. Prisoner admitted having sent Asraf Khan to buy the paper in which Inspector Good found the deceased's beads wrapped up. It was possible the prisoner might have thought the beads to be of gold; and under the influence of the liquor he had drunk, might have been tempted to rob the woman. It was not possible to know what occurred between the prisoner and Jainab, but nothing that the woman could have done, said the learned Advocate, could have justified the prisoner in inflicting the wound in Jainab's body. After going to his place, he changed his clothes and washed the stains of blood upon them; and he took away the knife with which the murder must have been committed.

Mr. Setalvad, in addressing the jury for the defence, said the evidence did not show beyond a reasonable doubt that the prisoner was the person who committed the murder; and that no other person could have committed it. There was no motive for the prisoner to have resorted to the crime. He was in employ as a fireman on fairly good wages, and it was inconceivable that he should be guilty of such a serious crime as murder for a few paltry rupees. His conduct throughout appeared to be inconsistent with the theory that he was the murderer. The witness Rahamatbai, who met the prisoner on the staircase as he was hurrying away was not asked if she had seen a knife in his hand. The witness Seeta was not clear in her recognition of the prisoner.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said it was for them to consider whether it was proved to their satisfaction that a murder had been committed; and that the prisoner, and no other person, committed that murder. After reading the law bearing on the charges, his Lordship said it was clear that this was a case of murder, and that it could not be reduced to one of culpable homicide. The law, his Lordship remarked, required no motive to be made out, although when a prosecution made out a motive, the enquiry was so far facilitated. As the Advocate General remarked, the prisoner might have thought the beads to be of gold, and might have yielded to a temptation. At the same time, it was to be remarked that Jainab had other ornaments on her person, which were left untouched. After all the real question was whether it was the prisoner who committed the crime and robbed the woman of the beads. Here his lordship recapitulated to the jury the salient points of the evidence for the prosecution. His lordship next read the statement made to him by the prisoner. In conclusion, his lordship asked the jury to come to a conclusion whether, upon the evidence, they believed the prisoner to have committed the murder. If they had any reasonable doubt, they were to give prisoner the benefit of it.

The jury, after a consultation of about fifteen minutes, unanimously found the prisoner guilty of murder, but recommended him to mercy on the ground that he did not go to the house with the deliberate intention of committing murder, and that he must have lost his self-control under excitement.

The prisoner, in answer to the Clerk of the Crown, said: I did not commit this offence. I pray for mercy.

His lordship in passing sentence, told the prisoner he had been unanimously found guilty of murder; and that he entirely agreed with the view which the jury had taken of the evidence, and also with their recommendation to mercy on the ground that he had not gone to the house with the deliberate intention of committing murder. His lordship thought justice would be satisfied if he sentenced the prisoner to transportation for life.

Prisoner:—I want to prefer an appeal from this sentence.

His lordship: You can appeal if you like.

The sessions were then adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

MUSKETRY EXAMINATIONS.

THE following Non-Commissioned Officers were awarded certificates at the Deolali School of Musketry, the number of marks being as given below:—

Sergeant Patrick McConniff, 2nd Bn. Yorkshire Light Infantry, 604; Sergeant Frank Beer, 1st Bn. Wiltshire Regiment, 603; Sergeant Hugh Newall, 2nd Bn. Highland Light Infantry, 599; Sergeant James Logan, 2nd Bn. Highland Light Infantry, 598; Sergeant William Cox, 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers, 594; Squardron Sergeant-Major William Adams, 20th Hussars, 586; Sergeant C. H. Rawlings, 2nd Bn. Yorkshire Light Infantry, 586; Sergeant Noah Gittens 1st Bn. Shropshire Light Infantry, 583; Color-Sergeant R. J. Davey, 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Regiment, 579; Sergeant Thomas Rose, 20th Hussars, 574; Sergeant Henry Lush, 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers, 572; Sergeant John Evoy, 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Regiment, 570; Sergeant Charles Parker, 1st Bn. Shropshire Light Infantry, 563; Color-Sergeant Walter Prendergast, 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Regiment, 560; Sergeant William Strafford, 1st Bn. Shropshire Light Infantry, 553; Color-Sergeant William Bone, 2nd Bn. Manchester Regiment, 550; Sergeant F. J. White, 2nd Bn. Border Regiment, 549; Sergeant Edward Waters, 2nd Bn. Border Regiment, 540; Sergeant John McCawley, 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Regiment, 533; Sergeant George Oliver, 1st Bn. Shropshire Light Infantry, 518.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LOCAL MEETINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 22.

THE following are the results of the matches of the above meeting which were held all over the Presidency. The shooting in some of the matches were keenly contested. There was a great deal of falling in entries amongst the British matches. The native matches were filled up well:—

BRITISH ARMY.

MATCH I.—THE HARRIS CHALLENGE CUP, (Lloyd-Lindsay Competition.) Presented by Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., late Governor of Bombay. Open to teams of four of all ranks. Time allowed 10 minutes.

	Pts.
Won by A. Squadron, 20th Hussars ..... and the Cup.	170
2nd—D Squadron, 20th Hussars	156

There were 4 entries. The winning team completed in 9 min. 30 secs. The second team completed in 8min. 14 secs.

MATCH II.—INDEPENDENT FIRING COMPETITION, Open to teams of 20 men from any Squadron or Company of British Cavalry or Infantry.

	Pts
1st—C Coy 2nd Royal Irish Rifles	39
2nd—G do do	24a
2nd—F do do	24b
Ties Three teams entered.	

MATCH III.—THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' PRIZE.—Open to teams of four N. C. Os. from any Battery Squadron of Cavalry or Company, R.E., Infantry or Volunteers, not below the rank of Corporal. Distances, 500 and 800 yards.

	Pts
1st—D Squadron, 20th Hussars	226
2nd—A do do	210
Four entries.	

MATCH IV.—THE INTER-COMPANY CUP.—Open to teams of eight Privates or Lance-Corporals from any Battery of Artillery, Squadron or Company of any British Regiment or Volunteer Corps. Distances 500 and 800 yards.

	Pts
1st—F Coy, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles	308
2nd—G do do	212
3rd—C do do	200
Three entries.	

MATCH V.—YOUNG SOLDIERS' PRIZE.—Open to Privates and Lance-Corporals, under 3 years' service who have never won any prize at Local or Central meetings of the Bombay P. R. A.

200 yards	Pts
1 Lance Corpl A Coker, 20th Hussars	26
2 Pte P Piden, 20th Hussars	24
3 Pte F Kent, 20th Hussars	20
4 Pte A Chippenfield, 20th Hussars	19
5 Pte J Cullen 20th, Hussars	16
6 Pte W Meriyn, 20th Hussars	12
Six entries only.	
500 yards	Pts
1 Pte P Piden, 20th Hussars	23
2 Pte J Cullen, 20th Hussars	14
3 Pte A Chippenfield, 20th Hussars	14
4 W Meriyn, 20th Hussars	12
5 Lce Corpl A Coker	9
6 Pte H Kent, 20th Hussars	8

Aggregate	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	Tl
1 Pte P Piden, 20th Hussars	24	23	16	63
2 Pte A Chippenfield, 20th Hussars	19	20	14	53
3 J Cullen, 20th Hussars	16	21	14	51

MATCH VI.—RAPID FIRING.—Open to Privates and Lance Corporals, under 3 years' service who have never won any prize at Local or Central meetings of the Bo. P. R. A.

	Pts
1st—Pte Chippenfield, 20th Hussrrs	23
2nd—Pte J Cullen do	18
3rd—Pte P Piden do	15
4th—Pte W Merlyn do	13
5th—Lce Corpl A Coker do	12
6th—Pte F Kent do	21
Six entries only.	

NATIVE ARMY.

MATCH VII.—THE HARRIS CHALLENGE CUP.—(Lloyd-Lindsay Competition). Open to teams of four of all ranks from any Squadron of Cavalry in the Bombay Command.

	Pts
1st—1st Team Deoli Irregular Force ..... and the Cup.	181
2nd—A Troop, 2nd Bombay Lancers	175
3rd—3rd Team, D Troop, 2nd Bo Lancers	173
Thirteen teams competed.	

MATCH VIII.—THE NON-COMMSSSSINED OFFICERS' PRIZE.—Open to teams of four Non-Commissioned officers from any Squadron or Company, Cavalry and Infantry, not under the rank of Naik. Distances 500 and 600 yards.

	Pts
1st F Coy 13th Bo In	194
2nd A Coy 8th Bo In	195
3rd H Coy 8th Bo In	187
4th B Coy 9th Bo In	154
21 entries.	

MATCH IX.—THE INTER-COMPANY CUP.—Open to teams of 8 Privates or Lance Naiks from any squadron or Company Cavalry or Infantry. Distances 200 and 500 yards.

	Pts
1st 7th Bo In	407
2nd A Coy 8th Bo In	392
3rd A Coy 9th Bo In	391
4th A see Deoli Ir Force	391*
*Counted out	
30 entries	

MATCH X.—H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda's Competition.—Open to teams of 20 men (Privates and Lance Naiks) under command of a Havildar, all to belong bona fide to one Company. Dress Marching order Khaki.

	Pts
1st D Coy 25th Bo In	250
2nd B Coy Deoli Ir Force	226

MATCH XI.—H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF KHOLHAPUR'S PRIZE.—(Company Volley firing competition. Open to teams of 40 Privates or Lance Naiks of any one squadron or Company from any Regiment, Cavalry or Infantry including Sappers and Miners.

	Pts
1st C Coy 1st team 8th Bo In	160
2nd E Coy 1st team 8th Bo In	154
3rd (A Coy 1st team 8th Bo In ..... / H Coy 1st team 8th Bo In	152 / 152
20 entries	

MATCH XII.—YOUNG SOLDIERS' PRIZE.—Open to Privates, Lance Naiks and Naiks under 3 years' service who have never won any prize at Local or Central meeting of the Bo. P. R. A. Distance 200 yards standing, 500 sitting or kneeling, 600 any position. Prizes at each distances.

200 yards	Pts
1 Pte Malukshet Khan 8th Bo In	28
2 Pte Arjnak Tukhnak 19th Bo In	28
3 Pte Mahomed Hussein 19th Bo In	28
4 Pte Sabuic Julia 1st Bo Grens	27
5 Pte Bhuro Rawat 20th Bo In	27
6 Pte Bokewara Deoli Ir Force	27
7 Pte Partab Sing 20th Bo In	27
8 Pte Khan 1st Bo Grens	27
9 Pte Kali Khan 1st Bo Grens	27
10 Pte Bahadur Ali 1st Bo Grens	27
11 Pte Sayed Husein 8th Bo In	26
12 Pte Nadar Khan 8th Bo In	26
13 Pte Morad Baz 8th Bo In	26
14 Pte Fateh Khan 1st Bo Grens	26
15 Pte Nabi Bax 20th Bo In	26
16 Pte Hashamshah 8th Bo In	25
17 Pte Wazir Khan 8th Bo In	25
18 Pte Bhur Singh Deoli Ir Force	25
19 Pte Abbas Khan 1st Bo Grens	25
20 Pte Amir Khan 1st Bo Grens	25
21 Pte Asirim Gujar 19th Bo In	26
22 Pte Mahomed Khan 8th Bo In	25*
23 Pte Seonath Sing Deoli Ir Force	25*
Extra Prizes	
160 entries	
500 yards	
1 Pte Narsing Yadow 3th Bo In	31
2 Pte Makhindim 1st Bo Grens	30
3 Pte Chander Khan 19th Bo In	30
4 Pte Tookaram Deooli 8th Bo In	29
5 Pte Khoosi Mahomed 8th Bo In	28
6 Pte Unkara, Deoli Ir Force	28
7 Pte Fakir Khan 8th Bo Inf	24
8 Lance Nk Ahmed Alu 1st Bo Grens	28
9 Pte Seonath Singh Deoli Ir Force	28
10 Pte Morad Baz 8th Bo In	27
11 Pte Dadu Khoope 8th Bo In	27
12 Pte Govarphana Deoli Ir Force	27
13 Pte Harjee Deoli Ir Force	27
14 Pte Partab Sing 20th Bo In	27
15 Pte Arjnak Tukhnak 19th Bo In	27
16 Gajan Khan 8th Bo In	26
17 Pte Buro Rawal 20th Bo In	26
18 Pte Jagnath Sing Deoli Ir Force	26
19 Pte Bansu Gujar 19th Bo In	26
20 Pte Ali Khan 1st Bo Grens	24
21 Pte Fateh Khan Bo Grens	26
22 Pte Ratan Singh Deoli Ir Force	26*
Extra Prize.	
160 Entries.	
600 Yards.	Pts
1 Pte Parab Singh 20th Bo In	30
2 Pte Mahomed Khan 8th Bo In	29
3 Pte Fakir Khan Bo In	29
4 Pte Ali Khan 1st Bo Grens	28
5 Pte Munny Sing Deoli Ir Force	28
6 Pte Gajan Khan 8th Bo In	28
7 Pte Sayed Husein. Bo In	26
8 Pte Surjan Sing Deoli Ir Force	26
9 Pte Tej Singh 8th Bo In	26
10 Pte Mahomed Khan 8th Bo In	25
11 Pte Ganu Thuwar 8th Bo In	25
12 Pte Kundlbak Ghadji 8th Bo In	25
13 Pte Sahib Dad 8th Bo In	25
14 Pte Hazal Khan 1st Bo Grens	25
15 Pte Babarao Thate 1st Bo Grens	25
16 Pte Girdhari Deoli Ir Force	24
17 Pte Mullekshar Khan 8th Bo In	24
18 Pte Ragnath Singh Deoli Ir Force	24
19 Pte Tukaram Dioole 8th Bo In	24
20 Pte Haskamshah 8th Bo In	24
21 Pte Narsinga Yadow 8th Bo In	24
22 Pte Jalal Din 8th Bo In	24*
23 Pte Wazir Khan 8th Bo In	24*
Extra Prizes	
168 Entries	
AGGREGATE	

	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	Total
Pte Partab Sing 20th Bo In	27	27	30	84
Pte Gajan Khan 8th Bo In	24	27	26	77
Pte Seonat Sing Deoli Ir Force.	25	28	23	76

RECRUIT'S PRIZE.—Open to recru

THE CURZON PAVILION OF VARIETIES.

Sole Lessee and Proprietor.....MR. LEWIS JORDAN,
Manager .....MR. EDWIN GEACH.

LOCATION ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,

DOORS OPEN AT 8.

F LAMENT, THE HUMAN ARROW, will execute F
R his Great Sensational Dive of 80 feet, into a Safety R
E Net at 8 o'clock, outside the Marquee and this is E
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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

Subscribers to the BOMBAY GAZETTE resident in Bombay can obtain the EVENING EXTRA prepared for residents in the Mofussil free of charge by sending for it at 5 P.M. to the Publishing Offices, No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

This SPECIAL EXTRA will give Reuter's telegrams and telegrams of important news from our correspondents in India, with a summary of the day's news, reports of important cases in the High Court and Presidency Magistrates' Courts, the current rate of exchange, arrival and departure of shipping, &c., &c.

When the English Mail arrives early, the Special Extra will give all the important news from Europe.

For a fee of Rs. 2 per mensem Reuter's Telegrams will be delivered daily on their arrival and the Special Extra at 5 p.m. at offices and residences in and around the Fort.

To non-subscribers the charge for the *Bombay Gazette* Evening Extra (with Reuter's Telegrams up to the hour of issue) will be One Anna per copy.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 22.

IN the price of Consols there was a drop of 1-8 per cent. in London yesterday, to 110 3-16. French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent., to 102; but Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·34 fcs. Indian Serling Loan remained at 115 1-2; while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. higher, at £61 5-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 11-16d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 1-2 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 1-8 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 27 15-16d. per oz.; and in New York the price of the metal declined 3-8 cent, to 60 3-8 cents per oz., demand exchange on London continuing at 4·85 3-8 dollars. About £75,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England.

An extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made yesterday in London, of 3 lakhs, on Bombay, at 1s. 3 15-16d.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-32d. to 3 1-32d. per lb.; American arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales; and the Imports 27,000 bales. The Manchester market closed firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent higher in New York, at 5 7-16 cents per lb.; February Futures 3 points, at 5·27 cents, and May 4 points, at 5·39 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 82,000 bales; and the Arrivals of New Crop Cotton to date give the following comparison with those in the corresponding period in 1897 and 1896:—

	1898.	1897.	1896
Monday's Receipts.....	82,000	84,000	48,000
Two days' do.	155,000	144,000	124,000
Since 1st September	3,704,000	3,440,000	3,336,000

Locally we have had a steady Cotton market, with a small demand from shippers and the local Mills, The former bought 100 bales Chalisgaum at Rs. 124 per candy, 300 Amreli at Rs. 137 (March delivery), 100 Pachora at Rs. 128, 100 Broach at Rs. 141, 100 Bengal at Rs. 131, 100 Chandur at Rs. 132; and the latter, 500 Jalna Ginned at Rs. 125, 100 Amreli at Rs. 131, 200 Pachora at Rs. 113; 200 Poolgaum at Rs. 135, 200 Khangaum at Rs. 132, 100 Akola at Rs. 118, and 100 Burhanpore at Rs. 131. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 147 per candy is quoted; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, Rs. 127; and "Fully Good" Bengal, January, Rs. 121 1-2.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet in tone, not to say dull, with prices stationary.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	3,179 bales.
Wheat	12,433 cwts.
Linseed	5,590 "
Rapeseed	2,948 "
Gingellyseed.....	24,636 "
Poppyseed.....	1,879 "
Rice	10,305 "

FREIGHES.—A line for Hamburg, December shipment, is reported placed at 18s. 6d. per ton; and re-lets were done for Dunkirk at 17s. 6d.

EXCHANGE continued steady in tone to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a very small scale all round, very little being reported either way, and rates closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 3 15-16d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Francs	170 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There is a firm feeling in the market, and rates after opening at 93 11-16 for Money and 93 5-8 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, advanced 1-16 per cent. in both positions to 93 3-4 and 93 11-16 respectively; for Threes 84 1-2 is quoted.

SHARES.—Central India Mill are Rs. 10 higher; Currimbhoy Rs. 5; Howard and Bullough Rs. 40; Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 10 lower: and Tapti Valley Railway Rs. 2 1-2. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 1 1-4, to Rs. 1,191 1-4 per share.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1898.

The Squadron will parade in marching order at the Riding School, at 7 a.m. sharp, on Thursday, the 24th instant.

Members not in possession of Military Saddlery are requested to draw the same at once from Head-quarters.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1898.

1. There will be 40 pr R M L Gun drill and laying at both Headquarters to-morrow at 8-45 p.m.
2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next the 26th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Pilot Bunder Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.
Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.
Cycling members of the Corps attending practice can parade at the Corps Club under the senior present at 4 p.m.
Dress the same. Lamps to be carried.
3. The following member having died, is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 21st November 1898—No 547 Gunner J F Robinson.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1898.

1. Government Resolution No 6252, dated 15th November 1898 is published for information:—Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps—Col Richard S Brown, V D, is transferred to the Supernumerary List
2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday the 25th instant at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice
3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company:—No 2734 Vol E Simmons.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

A Smoking Concert for the members of the Corps will be given on Friday, 25th November, at 9 p.m. at which Ladies are invited to be present, admission will be by ticket only. Any member requiring information and tickets of admission to the Concert should apply to the following:—
Officers Commanding Companies—Sergt Major Downing at the Head-quarters, Members of the entertainments committee, viz:—Major E F Nicholson, Major Boundy V D, Capt T A Savage, Capt R Snell, Qr Mr Serjt W Stephens, Sergt Pearcy, and Vol W Mayers

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd Novembber, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via:	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	19	1	40 p.m.	50	2
Teheran	22	1	56 p.m.	...	39
Suez	22	2	50 p.m.	...	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 22nd November, 1898

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	1	19	...	1
" Karachi	...	23	...	3
" Madras	...	29	...	3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RINGROW—November 22, at Bombay, Assistant Surgeon George Chatham Ringrow, M D, House Surgeon, Bai Motlibai and Sir D M Petit Hospitals. Funeral will leave his residence, the Hospital, at 7 a.m., this (Wednesday) morning. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MOULD—November 10, at Nasirabad, the wife of the Rev H Mould, Kherwara, Rajputana, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1898.

IT does us good now and then to withdraw our eyes for a time from the special questions of the day, and consider the wide principles involved in them. It was thus that Burke in his time treated the great question of the proper policy to be observed towards the American Colonies, and in the same way Mr. Benjamin Kidd, the author of Social Evolution now treats our relations with tropical countries and their inhabitants in his new work entitled "The Control of the Tropics." Mr. Kidd has little difficulty in showing the very great importance of his subject in the present, and the likelihood of its importance increasing to immense dimensions in the coming century. Commerce with the tropics is, as he points out, based on what is really the essential principle of free trade, namely, that it is of the highest importance that each country should devote itself to those forms of production for which it is especially adapted. Commerce is less necessary between temperate nations, as their productive capacities are less dissimilar. It is between the Tropics and Temperate climes that we find the greatest difference in the nature of their productive powers, and therefore commerce with the Tropics is the most natural and beneficial commerce that the inhabitants of temperate countries can engage in. Mr. Kidd gives us a few simple figures showing to what a large extent the United Kingdom and the United States depend upon the produce of the tropics. Taking the two great English-speaking nations of the world together, we find that their trade with the tropics amounts to 38 per cent of their trade with the rest of the world, although in the rest of the world are included Canada, the Cape, and the great Australian Colonies. The large number of international questions that have been raised during recent years with regard to the control of tropical markets shows, that other European nations beside England are beginning to recognise the vital interests they have in the tropics. The war with Spain has brought America suddenly, and on a large scale, into the arena of conflict for the possession and control of tropical countries. This conflict is likely to become more intense in the future. We have every reason to anticipate with Mr. Kidd that "with the filling up of the temperate regions, and the continued development of industrialism throughout the civilised world, the rivalry and struggle for the trade of the tropics will, beyond doubt, be the permanent under-lying fact in the foreign relations of the Western Nations in the twentieth century."

Such being the case, it behoves us to consider on what principles our relations to tropical countries ought to be based. This is the more necessary, because, as Mr. Kidd has no difficulty in showing, the statesmen of European nations have for the most part based their tropical policy either on wrong principles, or on no principles at all. Portugal, France, Holland and England in India, and Spain and Portugal, and Egypt in America started on the principle that tropical colonies were to be treated as estates to be worked exclusively for the benefit of the ruling country, and without any regard for the rights or well, being of the natives, or for the interests and just claims of other nations. The natural results of this idea were slavery, forced labour, and all kinds of oppression. English statesmen at least have long outgrown this misconception of political duty and interest. It still prevails in the Dutch colonial Empire, and it prevailed in the Spanish colonial empire, as long as Spanish rule extended over tropical regions. To a less extent it is also the ruling principle in the colonies of France and Germany. It may, however, be regarded as an anachronism, doomed to disappear as international mortality progresses. Some English politicians have held a principle that goes equally for wrong in the opposite direction. They have imagined that our tropical colonies might eventually develope into independent self-governing states. Such an expectation is based upon the political development of English colonies in the temperate climates of Australia and North America. But the historical experience of colonies that have achieved their independence in the tropics, points in quite the opposite direction. The attempts to settle large numbers of European settlers in the tropics have always proved disastrous failures. The few white settlers that are able to exist in hot countries usually form a ruling caste, which by intermixture with native blood, and through the effect of heat is sure to degenerate, unless continually renovated by fresh arrivals from the mother country. The kind of Government that results when the dark majority and the white minority of a tropical country are left to themselves is exemplified by the large and small states in South America, and in the South of North America. Professor Moore in the *Forum* has shown, that the Central American Republics are in a continual state of anarchy and bankruptcy, and that the principal events of their history are insurrections, revolutions, and military dictatorships. The deplorable result of this misrule is, that some of the richest parts of the world are imperfectly developed. The partial application of the principle of self-government and political development to the West Indies has ruined the West Indian trade. Even in Brazil, which has been politically more successful than most tropical countries, the evil effects of independence are proved by the fact, that that great and rich country, with a larger territory than the United States only supports 15,000,000 inhabitants and supplies even that limited population very sparingly with the necessaries of life.

The continual pressure of population on means of subsistence in temperate countries, renders it impossible to leave the tropics to themselves. Political means must be devised by which these rich storehouses may be made to supply the human race with the luxuries and necessaries of life on a far larger scale than they do at present. They must sooner or later be allowed to develope their resources for the benefit of civilisation, and the relief of the wants of the teeming millions that inhabit the earth. This development can only be effected under the direction of civilised white men. But experience shows that the inhabitants of temperate countries cannot make for themselves permanent homes in the tropics without physical and moral deterioration. They can only be temporary settlers and, in order to administer well the tropical countries under their control, they must keep in touch with European ideals. As Mr. Kidd effectively puts it, "in the tropics the white man lives and works only as a diver lives and works under water. Alike in a moral, in an ethical, and in a political sense the atmosphere he breathes must be that of another region, that which produced him, and that to which he belongs. Neither physically, morally, nor politically can he be acclimatised in the tropics. The people among whom he lives and works are often separated from him by thousands of years of development; he cannot therefore be allowed to administer Government from any local and lower standard he may develop. If he has any right there at all, he is there in the name of civilisation; if our civilisation has any right there at all, it is because it represents higher ideals of humanity, a higher Type of Social order." In accordance with this principle, even though the Indian Civil Service is thrown open to Indians, they must enter it through an examination in England, and are encouraged to pass some years at an English University. "In other words, it is the best and most distinctive product which England can give, the higher ideals and standards of her universities, which is made to feed the inner life from which the British administra- of India proceeds." Further, any nation that controls the tropics must hold them as a trust for the benefit of civilisation, interfering with native customs, privileges and freedom, no more than is absolutely necessary for efficient administration. This ideal has been attempted, and partially at least achieved in the the government of India at the present day, and in the English occupation of Egypt. As time goes on, it may be hoped that the force of public opinion throughout the civilised world, partly based on political, economical and partly on ethical considerations, may compel all nations to follow the same principles in the government and control of their tropical dependencies.

MILITARY inventions do not often come from Australia, but we have one now which is attracting some attention. It does not sound very much, but the pictures which a colonial contemporary publishes show it to be of fearful and wonderful construction. It is Colonel Rowe's shovel-shield. The gallant and ingenious Colonel was until lately, commanding engineer of New South Wales, and his contrivance has for its object the improvement of the ordinary military intrenching shovel whereby it may be applied in a novel manner to the purposes of defence. By these improvements the shovel is made more portable, and is also made serviceable for use either as a body shield, or as a head guard or cover. To be serviceable as a body shield it is worn upon the breast and kept in position by suitable devices so as to cover the most vital parts of the human body; and for the purpose of a headguard or cover, it is used in combination with a pick, bayonet, sword bayonet, or equivalent supporting device, and is so constructed that it may be placed in a desired position so as to afford head shelter to a person occupying a prone position in the open, or in shelter pits, shelter trenches, or behind breastworks or the like, the person so sheltered being able to return an enemy's fire without exposing the vital parts of his body, and while enjoying a sense of security, he may rest his rifle and correct the uprightness of the back sight by the straight side of the loop-hole and thus ensure greater accuracy in firing. It strikes us that a loop-holed spade must be an inconvenient implement to dig with, and how the loop-hole cover keeps in its place and delves it is not easy to see. How it keeps straight when shoved into a deep grave or stoney ground is another mystery. Nor will it be a very easy matter to open the flap to put a rifle through after a morning's work among stiff clay. But these are only trifles which will doubtless create inconvenience to the sapper who has the spade, yet should be a man who will not grumble at anything. On paper, at all events it is a very remarkable contrivance and answers all requirements. The peculiar construction of the shovel we are asked to understand renders it alike serviceable either in the prone, kneeling, or standing positions, and a person, wearing it as a body-shield may, at a moment's notice, as in the case of a sudden surprise, disengage or detach it from his breast, and by placing it in a suitable manner upon the ground, and assuming a prone position, come instantly under cover. Of course it would be an advantage if the wearer would as a preliminary, politely say "excuse me" to the enemy who has marked him down, in order that he may receive a few moments' grace wherein he may adjust the spade in the most desirable manner. But Colonel Rowe does not seem to anticipate any necessity for this. The spade-shield breastplate should be automatic to be really efficient; but Colonel Rowe goes on to tell us that to dispense with the necessity of constructing shelter pits, the shovel may be used in association with any natural object, such as a log or piled sods of turf. By this means an effectual improvised safeguard is obtained, by which it is sought to reduce the number of casualties incidental to the use of long range deadly weapons now in use in modern warfare, such casualties being to a large extent accounted for by the complete exposure of the troops in the open when being marched to the front, or manœuvred into fighting line or skirmishing, and also by the partial exposure of the head above the crest of the parapet of defence work. The blade of the implement is made of Boynton's bullet-proof metal Some time is being taken to test the spade, which cannot be called a spade this time, but a breast-work, protective-shield, adjustable bullet-proof patent entrenching shovel

IT is for the interests of the most voiceless portion of the so-called voiceless millions of India that Miss. Cornelia Sorabji pleads in her article on the Legal Status of Women in India, which appears in the November number of the *Nineteenth Century*. The purdah ladies of India, both Hindu and Mahomedan, are allowed by law to hold property independently, and have great difficulty in avoiding loss and imposition, because they are unable to consult lawyers. "Custom" as Miss. Sorabji reminds us "forbids a Hindu or Mahomedan lady the friendly little chat in a lawyer's office which is to many lady clients owning property —whether real or personal—so frequent a necessity. I know of a Mahomedan lady of some position and property who wished for such an interview. She communicated her desire to a lawyer through his wife, and a meeting was arranged intercepted with an adequately opaque curtain. It proved rather a failure. The lawyer was required to come armed with female ancestral relations of all sorts, and the testatrix (for she wished to make a will) found it rather hard to divide her substance with the beneficiaries guarding her on either flank. This story gives us a good idea of the inconveniences that the rich purdah lady is subject to. We can quite believe that in many cases she is cruelly cheated and plundered by the agents to whom she has to give orders from behind a curtain. Her agent receives full authority to act in her name, and, as in her secluded position, she cannot well control him, he often transfers her property to himself. Miss Sorabji informs us that it is the habit of agents to exact from *parda-nashin* women blank papers bearing their signature. When this is done, it is evident that the agents can easily cheat their employers and will be strongly tempted to do so. The remedy for this state of affairs is pretty obvious. Just as the purdah system, by preventing the male doctor from seeing female patients, made the lady doctor almost a necessity in India, so in like manner it should naturally make the lady laywer an exceedingly useful institution in this country. There is evidently a good opening here for ladies skilled in the law. They might assist and advise purdah ladies in the management of their properties, and, when cases of great difficulty arise, and it becomes necessary to go to law, they could state the cases of their clients clearly for the information of the lawyers employed as their advocates. Miss. Sorabji would go farther than this. She would like to see women practising as pleaders if not as barristers, in all Indian courts of justice. Perhaps in the course of time this aspiration may be satisfied, and many India Portias may win fame and their clients' cases. Be this as it may, we think that Miss Sorabji has at least made out a good case in favour of her main plea, and shown clearly that lady lawyers might do excellent work in India as advisers of purdah ladies possessed of private property.

A VERY pronounced decline in both attacks and deaths characterises the Presidency plague returns for the week. From 6,223 attacks and 4,858 deaths the figures have fallen to 4,880 and 3,990 respectively. In the districts of Broach, Nasick, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar and Kolhapur smaller figures are returned; increases, and those slight ones, being noticeable in Sholapur, Thana, Bijapur, Aundh and Cutch. Poona city, after being free for some time now reports two plague cases, both of them being set down as imported. Ahmedabad, Khandeish, Ratnagiri, Hyderabad Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Dharampur, Sachin and Janjira have remained free.

PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN'S Second Lecture will be delivered in the Hall of Wilson College, Chowpatty, today, at 6 p.m. The subject is: "the Interpretation of Life, and the ultimate Ideas of Religion." We understand Dr. Fairbairn will discuss optimistic and pessimistic theories of existence.

MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO., agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, have received a telegram stating, that the s. s. Chupra, which was ashore near Vizagapatam, has been successfully floated.

PAYMENT has been sanctioned on board transports on the voyage to and from India of the new messing allowance in the case of those entitled thereto.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. DEANE, Residency Surgeon in Kashmir, is under orders to join his new administrative appointment as Officiating Inspector-General of Hospitals in the Punjab. This office he will, it is understood, hold till next May, when Lieutenant-Colonel B. Franklin will succeed him.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 22nd Oct., were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 67,046, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,00,460, making altogether Rs. 1,67,506, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 161. During the corresponding week in 1897 the receipts were Rs. 1,92,140, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 184.

THE services of additional medical officers are very urgently required to enable Local Government and Administrations to cope with plague. Local Governments are at present 32 officers short of the authorised complement and are reduced to the greatest straits to meet the calls made upon them. The services of 16 military medical officers are accordingly to be placed at once at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on plague. The remaining 16 officers will, it is understood, be brought from Home.

AT the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood, a young Mahomedan, was charged before Mr. Justice B. Tyabji and a Special Jury with having, on the 6th October last, in the room of a chawl at Falkland Road, committed the murder of a Mahomedan woman of immoral character, namad Jainab. The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty of murder, but recommended him to mercy, on the ground that he did not go to the house with the deliberate intention of committing murder, and that he must have lost his self-control under excitement. His lordship sentenced the prisoner to transportation for life.

A CLEVER Indian sketch, remarks a contemporary, may have caught the eye in a recent number of the *Temple Bar Magazine*, though the signature may not have conveyed information to the bulk of readers. "Zoe Procter" is a genuine name, that of a young lady who was for some time secretary to "John Oliver Hobbes" (Mrs. Craigi) and who for her own part wields a skilful pen and comes of a good stock. Her grandfather was the once famous B. W. Procter, who wrote in the early part of the century as "Barry Cornwall" and afterwards married the daughter of of Basil Montagu. Mr. and Mrs. Procter for many years had a house in Weymouth street that was the resort of the chief authors of the last generation. Their daughter was Adelaide Procter, whose graceful lyrics were much admired in their day; and their son—an officer in the Indian Army—married the sister of Mr. R. E. Forrest, and of Professor G. Forrest of Bombay, both well-known names in current literature.

WE have more than once called attention to the trouble that may arise in consequence of the Waziri raids into Afghan territory, as the Amir will naturally enough resent outrages by tribesmen who are nominally under the political control of the British authorities. The latest reports, writes the Allahabad paper, show that the Mahsuds, encouraged by their first successful forays, have again raided at three different points. Unfortunately the scene of their operations is so far removed from our military posts in the Tochi and at Wane, that the troops cannot hope to intercept the raiding parties. Waziristan is watched on three sides from our outposts, but away on the west the country is open to them, and they can enter Birmal and the adjacent tracts without much fear of being checked. The Amir would seem to have only small garrisons on his Afghan portion of the Waziri frontier, and there is probably no system of regular patrols to protect the villages and guard caravans from attack. But Abdur Rahman is not a ruler who will quietly submit to seeing his subjects raided, and he is certain to take measures to make his frontier safe. But under the Durand agreement he is debarred from sending any punitive expeditions into Waziristan, and the Mahsuds are likely to escape the punishment they deserve The Amir will probably represent this in his usual emphatic way to the Government of India; he will use these raids as a set-off against the attack some weeks ago by Khostwals on our road-making parties in the Tochi. The raiders in that case came from Afghan territory, and we have heard nothing yet as to action taken against them from Kabul. The position is distinctly a difficult one, and the Waziris appear to know that they are safe as regards reprisals, at least by the Afghans, and that they cannot be coerced from the Indian side without a formal expedition being undertaken against them. This the Government have no intention of ordering, and the only remedy that can be applied is for the Amir to send one of his best officers to Birmal with a force sufficient to check raids at any point. If only one party of Mahsuds could be intercepted and cut up in the ruthless fashion which obtains among Afghans, the raiding would probably cease. As matters now stand the Waziris, confident in the possession of a certain number of breechloading rifles, have the best of it when they are interfered with by small detachments of the Amir's troops.

SOMETIMES drink disturbs the serenity of the domestic hearth in Ireland as in England. Mr. MacDonagh knew at least one Irishman in Limerick whose li[fe] was made miserable by a drunken wife. She had s[old] everything in the home for drink; and as a [last] resource she threatened to commit suicide if mon[ey] procure more liquor were not forthcoming. Next [morn]ing, before proceeding to work, the husband, [driven] to desperation by his wife's conduct, left his [two] razors lying on the table, telling her to "[use] best one ov thim." At night when Pat [returned] trembling with apprehension, he found [his wife] dled up in a corner, not dead—but dea[d drunk]. her side was a pawnticket and on [it] "Two razors, 1s. 6d."

MANY marriages in rural Ireland [are the result of] romance:—"The youthful couple[s] on Sundays after Mass—even a w[ee]k account for a little courting—and they [come to] accord with the boy who said, 'It's a grat[e] entirely, to be alone especially whin yer sweetheart's wid ye.' 'Do you drame of me, Mike?' said the girl to her lover as they walked arm-in-arm down the lonely glen. 'Drame of you, is it, Kate? Shure, 'tis the way wid me, that I can't sleep dramin' of you, me darlin'!' Indeed, those Irish boys have the flattering tongue. 'Och, I wish I was in gaol for stealing ye,' was the compliment one of them paid to a pretty colleen. Nor are the girls deficient in this respect, 'Ah,' said one, shyly, to a boy who was slow in making up his mind, 'if you wor me, Jack, and I wor you, I wud be married long ago.'"

THERE are some humorous anecdotes in *Macmillan's Magazine* in a paper by Mr. Michael MacDonagh on "Love-making in Ireland." Marriage is sometimes regarded there, and no doubt elsewhere, as a means of obtaining an improved position in life. Some years ago a friend of the writer's was standing outside the bank at Tralee, talking to the manager, when a peasant came up with a deposit-note for £120. "Your wife must sign it, for it is in your wife's name," said the manager. "She's dead, sur," said the peasant. "When did she die?" "Ere yestherday, your honner." "Faith, you haven't lost much time," said the manager; "and now that I come to look at you, didn't you bring me another deposit-note of your wife's about a year and a half ago?" "Tis true for you, sur," said the peasant. "That was my first wife." "Tis the way wid me, that I'm very lucky wid the wimmin."

MARITAL relations in Ireland are, we are assured, as a rule, of the most harmonious character; and if a husband and wife do fall out, occasionally, and even resort to blows, they think nothing the worse of each other in the end. "A labourer, out of employment, applied for outdoor relief for himself and his wife, at the North Dublin Union. 'Well, my good fellow, we must have evidence that you are legally married,' said the chairman of the Relief Committee. 'Begor, sir, I've the best proof in the wurruld,' said the applicant, and bending his head he displayed a scar on his skull. 'Does yer honner think,' he added, 'I'd be after takin' that abuse from anywan but a wife?'" Having happy homes and faithful wives, Irishmen are loath to leave them behind. An Irish car-driver was wrapping himself up carefully before starting on a journey on a cold winter's day. "You seem to be taking very good care of yourself," said the impatient fare. "To be shure I am, sur," replied the driver. "what's all the wurruld to a man when his wife's a widow!"

THE Victorian tobacco growing industry, according to the customs returns is making steady but substantial progress. Exactly the same movement is to be observed in connection with the Victorian tobacco as has been noted in relation to Victorian coal. The increase in the local product entails a corresponding decrease in the importation of the outside article. During the past eighty years the community has consumed a slightly smaller quantity of tobacco and this contraction would appear to have been wholly at the expense of the American leaf. In 1891 customs duty was paid on 1,640,150 lbs. of tobacco; last year customs duty was paid on 1,106,024 lbs. The quantity imported thus exhibits a diminution of over 500,000 lbs. With regard to the Victorian grown tobocco in 1891 excise duty was paid on 1,099,299 lbs.; last year excise duty was paid on 1,297,954 lbs., an increase of 200,000 lbs. Between the same years the total yearly consumption of tobacco diminished by about 300,000 lbs. from 2,739,446 lbs. to 2,439,978 lbs. This 300,000 lbs. and the 200,000 lbs. of the Victorian increase account for the diminution of 500,000 lbs. in the imports. To express the position of the local product with adequate directness, it may be said that the Victorian industry has gained to the extent of 200,000 lbs. in a falling market. During the same period, with a local market that has contracted only to the extent of 90,000 lbs, the New South Wales tobacoo industry has improved its position by but 25,000 lbs. having increased its yield from 2,042,388 lbs. in 1891 to 2,067,328 lbs. in 1897.

THE visit of General Muravieff to Paris, and certain other indications, even before the Dreyfus affair brought about the present ministerial crisis, are indications of the anxiety of Russia as to the value of the alliance with France. General Tricoche, who has lately been in Russia, and with whom the question is no novelty, appropriately writes upon the subject of the dangers of ministerial instability in the *France Militaire*. The Russians, he says, are not disquieted by the question, and are far from thinking that it is necessary to have in peace-time an appointed generalissimo charged with the important business of preparation for war. They believe that this work may safely be entrusted to official departments and are astonished to see Frenchmen gravely preoccupied with the subject of the supreme command of the Army. At the same time, General Tricoche does not disguise that ministerial instability has its dangers and is much opposed to progress. He suggests a remedy, rather singular, for application in the case of a great democracy, and one that seems to savour of that military oligarchy which is the nightmare of so many Frenchmen. He proposes that, while the minister shall enjoy liberty of action proportioned to his responsibility, his action shall be regulated by the "moral authority" of a permanent council invested with adequate legal powers. This he regards as a simple solution, likening it to the mechanical principle of the action of the piston regulated by the governor, and describes it as no more than a new expression of the rule of government adopted in France.

AN amusing incident took place in connection with the Sirdar's visit to the Marquis of Salisbury. Sir Herbert Kitchener arrived at King's Cross station about twenty minutes before the departure of his train, and began to stroll up and down the platform, although Mr. Melson, the station-master, offered him the use of his private office. The fact of the Sirdar's departure for Hatfield soon began to be noised about, and many persons waited in the vicinity of the booking hall to catch a glimpse of the hero of Omdurman. Sir Herbert was not recognised at first, and while strolling by, says the *Daily News*, he was accosted by a stranger, who said, "I understand we have the honour of travelling with a big [man] night." "Oh," said Sir Herbert, ingenuously, who is that?" "Why, the great General is [going] to Hatfield," replied the stranger. "[Which] General—who do you mean?" asked [Sir Herbert]. "Why that Egyptian gentleman, [Kitchener]

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD C. BERESFORD ON THE POSITION IN CHINA.

THE OPEN DOOR SHUT; THE SPHERE OF INFLUENCE NIL.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

In his speech at Shanghai Lord Charles Beresford said that the "Open Door" has become absolutely shut, while the supposed sphere of influence in the Yangtse Valley is purely mythical.

His lordship added that the Russian position at Newchwang is likely to become permanent.

IMPROVED RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY.

A commercial "modus vivendi" between France and Italy has been concluded on the basis of the most favoured national treatment.

The agreement, marks also improved political relations between the two countries.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

FURTHER OFFER FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The Paris Peace Commission has adjourned Wednesday.

Besides an indemnity, America has offered Spain for a term of years to admit Spanish goods into the Philippines on a parity with American goods.

A MILLION STERLING OFFERED FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Nov. 22.

The American Commissioners offer twenty million dollars to Spain as compensation for the cession of the Philippines, besides proposing the mutual renunciation of the Spanish and American indemnity claims in Cuba.

They also declare that the policy of the United States is the maintenance of the Open Door in the Philippines.

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The *Times* correspondent at Pretoria [illegible] that the Transvaal Executive have adopte[illegible] for the removal of Asiatics into Location[illegible] of the establishment of Bazaars.

MILITARY INTELLI[illegible]

Colonel Sir Herbert Chermside, C. B., has been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED ENGINEER.

The death is announced of Sir John Fowler the celebrated engineer.

SALVAGE OPERATIONS AT MANILA.

TWO SPANISH CRUISERS RAISED.

Nov. 21.

The Americans at Manila have raised two of the sunken Spanish cruisers.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 22.

Major Fanshawe, 19th Hussars, assumed command of the Wellington Depot last Saturday.

Colonels Hill and Tucker's terms of special duty on the Arms Committee have been extended for three months, the investigation having proved heavier than was first anticipated.

By a change just made, Lieutenants have become eligible for Adjutancies in Militia and Volunteer Rifles at home, these appointments being now to be held by Captains or Lieutenants instead as heretofore by Majors or Captains.

Owing to the recent cases of glanders the attendance of the 17th Bengal Cavalry at the Cavalry Camp have been cancelled.

Orders have been issued for the 2nd Sikh Infantry from Kohat to proceed to the Tochi Valley instead of the 3rd Sikh Infantry which, on leaving Jamrud, returns to Kohat.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Second Lieutenant C. D. Hitchins, unattached list is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer, 5th Bombay Light Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Hutchison, 29th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, 22nd Bombay Infantry.

Major Scallon to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Kellie, as Commandant, 23rd Bombay Infantry.

Second Lieutenant James, 22nd Bombay Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, 26th Bombay Infantry.

Brevet-Colonel Spratt, R.E., is transferred from Quetta to the Bombay Command Head-Quarters.

ANOTHER CROCODILE ACCIDENT.

Another crocodile accident is reported from East Africa; a sepoy of the 4th Bombay Rifles was washing in a Boma near the camp when a crocodile seized both his hands and dragged him into the water. A native officer gallantly jumped in and tried to wrest the man away. Finally, however, a rifle was handed to him with which he shot the crocodile, the sepoy being rescued. He was somewhat lascerated, but not dangerously hurt. Captain Tanner, who had a similar narrow escape has now had his finger amputated and is back at duty.

FIELD DAY AT POONA.

DEMONSTRATION IN HILL TACTICS.

POONA, Nov. 22.

The Poona and Kirkee troops had a field day for hill climbing exercise early this morning, under General Hogg. The troops which assembled on the Satara Road included the Durham Light Infantry, a detachment of the Royal Scots, Royal Irish Rifles, two batteries Royal Artillery, detachment 2nd Bombay Granadiers, 14th Infantry, 19th Infantry. All troops had bivouacked for a fortnight except the native troops. The enemy was provided by the 28th Pioneers under Major Chase. Before operations General Hogg explained his instructions to Officers Commanding. As this was practically the inspection of the result of Durhams and Royal Irish Rifles hill climbing, he told the commanding officers he did not intend to interfere with the way they carried his instructions out. He simply wanted to see the way they worked. The enemy was most ably posted and did their work in true Afridi style, making a beautiful defence and exposing themselves very little to the attacking fire, whilst the latta would have suffered most severely from fire directed from the summits of the hills on each side. Kartruj tunnel, which was held as the last retrenchment of the defenders, would have cost the attacking forces very heavy losses to dislodge them. About nine the general having seen sufficient to judge of the work the "cease fire" was sounded. By that time both the attacking parties were close up to the final position of the enemy. The officers then assembled at the entrance to the tunnel and a discussion took place concerning the operations of the day. The General expressed his satisfacton at the way the Durhams and Royal Irish worked and complimented Major Chase, on the excellent arrangements he had made for the defence. It is much regretted that only four officers, besides those engaged in the operations were present [illegible] what was probably one of the most instructive [illegible]rs which have taken place in Poona for many [illegible].

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

HIS EXCELLENCY AT BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 22.

This morning His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to several of the principal objects of interest in the vicinity of Bhavnagar. He was accompanied by the Maharajah. He first inspected the two troops of the State furnished by the Kathiawar Contingent of the Imperial Service Lancers, who turned out on the parade-ground, a stalwart, well-mounted and well-turned-out body of nearly three hundred Lancers.

His Excellency congratulated the troops on their soldierly appearance and bearing, and having visited the fine Taktsinhji Hospital built by the late Maharajah at a cost of five lakhs of rupees, drove through the extensive park which is being laid out gradually.

A pleasant hour was spent at the State Paddock that Colonel Harris, the Maharajah's military member of Council, has succeeded in bringing into a condition of great efficiency, and his Excellency was much interested in the likely-looking lot of cattle Colonel Harris had paraded before him.

At Bhavnagar at noon the Maharajah accompanied by the members of his Council, and the Private Secretary, paid a state call upon the Governor at Panwadi and this call was returned by Lord Sandhurst later in the afternoon. At five o'clock His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the new filter beds and service reservoir, which will be constructed to complete the scheme for the water supply of the town. For twenty-six years Bhavnagar has possessed an ample storage of water at Govrishanker: The storage lake which has a capacity of two and a half billion gallons, and with a view to securing a greater purity of supply, a pipe line was constructed in 1887 in place of the open duct filter beds, and the service reservoir had then to be postponed because of the necessity for opening large relief works; but the Maharajah has decided to complete the scheme, and Mr. Proctor Sims, State Engineer, whose long services have been of such great benefit to the Bhavnagar State, has prepared plans for five filter beds covered service reservoir to hold three and a half million gallons, and six and a half miles of distributing, mains at a cost of three and three quarter lakhs. His Excellency having laid the foundation stone graciously accorded permission for the reservoir to be called by this name. He eulogised [illegible]ic spirit of the Maharajah in devoting surplus [illegible] construction of works of public utility, [illegible]igh terms of the abilities of Mr. [illegible] the conscientious discharge of [illegible]ng a period of nearly twenty [illegible] of public service.

In the evening a State Banquet was held in the special shamiana, when about fifty guests were present. The Maharajah joined the company after dinner, and inproposing the toast of his health, Lord Sandhurst spoke of the high administrative capacity the Maharajah had already displayed, and added, that he was confident he would emulate the example of his illustrious predecessor.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 11-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	116 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 5-8
Bar Silver	27 15-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

JUSTICE, FAIR-PLAY AND REDRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to draw the serious attention, which the very vitally serious subject deserves, to the brilliant and most forcible letter of "Rien n'est beau que le orai," which was published in *The Saturday Review* of the 8th of October last. I would further ask whether we British, who are now pointing with so much scorn to the mote in our French brother's eye, have no beam in our own eye. Have we no English Dreyfuses, calling aloud and in vain "year after year" for justice, fair play and redress? Do we treat our often wrong-fully, accused, public officers very justly?—Yours, &c,

J. ROWLEY WATSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, I.S.C.,
Retired List.

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

OUR correspondent writes:—Just before the Divali festival H. H. the Maharaja went down to Narsobawadi *via* Shirol-road Railway Station and returned the next day to Kolhapur. A fair is held there three days before the day of Divali, when this state feeds many Brahmins. Both the departure and arrival of His Highness at Kolhapur were private, and no salute of guns was fired on either occasion. The opportunity of His Highness' presence at Shirol-road Railway Station was promptly seized to bring to his notice the grievances of those detained in the quarantine campsphere, with the result that by his moving in the matter the period of detention was altered somewhat as follows: Persons coming from non-infected places are to be detained 10 days, and those coming from the infected places 15 days respectively, in the quarantine camp. It will be remembered that the twenty days' period of detention was ordered at the time when the breaking out of plague at Miraj and Shirol-road quarantine camp caused the higher plague authority of the land to regard the situation with alarm.

On Thursday last, Colonel Wray went to Poona to meet some guests of his who came out from home by the last mail, and returned with them on Saturday morning. All the Darbar officials were in attendance at the Kolhapur Station platform, both at the departure and arrival, which was anounced by the firing of a salute of eleven guns on each occasion.

The Chief of Jamkhindee who stays here went to Jamkhindee by a special train with his companion, Mr. Sinclair, and it is generally reported that he has been sent there just for the Divali holidays and is expected to return by the end of next month. It is reported that Colonel Wray was to go by that special train with the Chief as far as Miraj and inspect the plague arrangements there, but was prevented from going as he received a telegram from Government.

I hear that Mr. Golvalkar, the old Khasgi Karbhari of Kolhapur, who has been of late acting as Plague Officer is appointed Karbhari of Sangli on Rs. 400 a month. Now the Chief of Sangli may feel relieved of all the burden since he has Mr. Golvalkar as Karbhari and Mr. Dadasab Shapoorkar as *Naib* Karbhari of his state.

A FRENCH military deputation, consisting o Colonel Bruneau, a captain and several lieutenants of the French 59th Infantry Regiment, arrived last week at Odessa to exchange courtesies with the 59th Russian (Lubinsky) Regiment. The French officers were received on landing with cries of "Vive la France! Vive la Russie!" while a band played the "Marseillise." They were subsequently entertained at a dinner, at which Colonel Bruneau made a short speech in Russian, and drank to the health of the Emperor and Empress of Russia. Colonel Aknoff, in returning thanks, commented upon the warm feeling existing between the two regiments, and proposed the toast of France and President Faure.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

THE following is the report of the Select Committee of the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay on Bill No. III of 1898 (a Bill to make better provision in the City of Bombay and elsewhere for preventing the adulteration of ghee and other articles of human food):—

We, the undersigned, members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to make better provision in the City of Bombay and elsewhere for preventing the adulteration of ghee and other articles of human food was referred, have carefully considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. Several of the amendments are merely verbal and do not call for explanation or comment. All the more important amendments and suggestions are detailed in the following paragraphs of this report.

3. Clause 1, (2) and (3).—In connection with this sub-clauses we would respectfully suggest that, in order to make the proposed Act practically effective, it should be extended as promptly as possible to all Municipal districts from which it may be found that the City of Bombay mainly receives its supplies of butter and ghee.

4. Clause 2 (1)—'Interpretation.'

The wording of this sub-clause has been amended, on the analogy of sub-clause (2), and we have added a definition of the term 'food,' as given in Bengal Act II of 1888, section 384.

5. Clause 3.—We have carefully considered the question of awarding imprisonment as an enhanced penalty for a second or subsequent offence under this clause, and we have come to the conclusion that such a penalty is not called for by the necessities of the case and that an increased fine would be a sufficient punishment. Neither the English Act (38 and 39 Victoria, Chapter 63, i.e. Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875) nor the Bengal Acts (III of 1884 and II of 1888) contain any enhanced penalty of imprisonment merely for selling food "not of the proper nature, substance and quality." Imprisonment is reserved in the English Act (section 3) for a different offence, viz., mixing injurious ingredients with food, and this offence is already provided for, in India, by sections 272 and 273, Indian Penal Code. Section 384 of Bengal Act II of 1888 (Calcutta Municipal Act) lays down an enhanced penalty of fine not exceeding Rs. 500 for a second or subsequent offence of the class now in question. We have thought it advisable to follow the precedent set in Bengal and have amended sub-clause (1) of clause 3 accordingly.

6. Clause 3—Sub-clauses (2) and (3).—We have deemed it advisable to redraft and combine these two sub-clauses into one sub-clause, so as to render their provisions more complete and consistent, and to make the principle stated in sub-clause (2) applicable to all food and not only to ghee. At the same time we have preserved the useful illustration of the principle given in sub-clause (2) by placing it as an 'explanation' at the end of the redrafted sub-clause. The principle in question is the protection of sellers who bring to the knowledge of purchasers the fact that a substance not injurious to health has been added to the article of food on sale. If the purchaser then buys the article with his eyes open, he cannot be said to have been 'prejudiced.' This general principle is already stated in 38 and 39 Victoria, Chapter 63, section 8, and has been confirmed and explained in the case of Sandys vs. Small, β Q. B. D., 419.

7. Clause 3, sub-clause (4), (new clause 4).—The words added to the first paragraph of this sub-clause have been taken from 42 and 43 Victoria, Chapter 30, section 2.

8. We have inserted a new clause 5 on the model of section 251 A of Bengal Act III of 1884, requiring that no proceedings shall be instituted under this Act without the order or consent of the Municipal Commissioner in Bombay, or of the President of a District Municipality respectively. This provision appears to be necessary, as to prevent groundless or malicious prosecutions, in addition to the check provided by section 556, Criminal Procedure Code.

9. Clause 4 (new clause 7), sub-clause (1).—We propose making an important addition to this amendment of section 417 of the Bombay Municipal Act. Under clause 3 of this Bill the sale of articles of food adulterated or mixed with substances not injurious to health is permitted under certain conditions. The offer, however, or exposure for sale of articles of food in such state has not been similarly protected in clause 4 (1) of this Bill. It appears advisable to afford to honest traders, in respect of the offer for sale of an article of food mixed with another (non-injurious) substance, the same protection as they will possess (under clause 3) in respect of the sale of such article.

Sub-clause (2).—For the reasons just stated and in order to assimilate the provisions of the District Municipal Act on this subject to those of sections 415 and 417 of the Bombay Municipal Act, we have proposed a redraft of section 68 of the District Municipal Act, 1873, for the purposes of this Act, instead of the partial amendments of the latter section to be found in original clauses 4 (2) and 5 (2) of this Bill. The redrafted section 68 will be general in its scope, i.e., it will apply to all articles of food which "are not what they are represented to be." The Explanation therefore, contained in original clauses 5 (2) of the Bill will no longer be needed. Moreover, in respect of the offer for sale of an article mixed with a non-injurious substance, the same protection afforded for honest traders in Bombay by the additions we have proposed to sub-clauses (1) of the present clause will also be afforded to such traders in mofussil Municipalities to which this Act may be extended.

10. Clause 5 (new clause 8), sub-clause (2).—For the reasons stated in the last preceding paragraph the original "Explanation" has been omitted. In its place, however, we propose to add another "Explanation," which will be general in its application and is intended clearly to safeguard the power to proceed further, if necessary, against an offender under section 273, Indian Penal Code, since the reference to the latter provision has been omitted in section 68 of the District Municipal Act as amended by clause 4 (now 7) (2) of the Bill.

11. We have considered the alternative Bill drafted by Mr. P. R. Desai, Pleader, District Court Ratnagiri, but do not think that it would be advisable to adopt any of the suggestions contained therein.

12. We beg to recommend that the Bill as now altered by us, be passed into law.

13. The original Bill with the Statement of Objects and Reasons was published in Gujarati, Marathi and Kanarese in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of 21st July, 1898 and in Sindhi in the "Sindh Official Gazette" of 14th idem. As the amendments we have proposed are extensive and important we are of opinion that the Bill as amended by us should be republished in the said vernacular languages.

(Sd) A. S. MORIARTY.
CHUNILAL V.
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.
C. T. BURKE.
VIJBHUCANDAS ATMARAM.
(subject to dissent and reservation as under).

Bombay, 24th October 1898.

DISSENT OF THE HONOURABLE MR. VIJBHUCANDAS ATMARAM.

(1) I think no case has been made out for interference in the City of Bombay or else where in the Presidency, regarding the sale of any and every article of food, whether adulterated or not. The Statement of Objects and Reasons refers, it will be seen, solely to ghee. The preamble and short title of the Act speak of preventing the sale of adulterated articles of food only. The Government of India to quote from the speech of the honourable mover of the Bill on the occasion of its first reading, "sought the opinion of this Government on the desirability of legislating with a view to more effectively checking the sale of adulterated articles of food in the Bombay Presidency." Section 3 of the Draft Bill, however, penalizes what might be called improper sale of even absolutely pure and unadulterated articles of food. Such wide interference with the ordinary operations of the trading class concerned is, to my mind, not only unnecessary but undesirable, holding out, as it does, risk of punishment in the absence of written warranties and properly descriptive labels in respect of every little article of food, sold or offered for sale by every petty shopkeeper or hawker. I am, therefore, of opinion that the clauses relating to the "extent and commencement of the Act" should be so worded as to make the Act come into force in the City of Bombay at once in regard to ghee only, leaving it open to the Governor in Council to extend the operation of the Act, in whole or in part, to any other article or articles of food, either of its own motion or on the recommendation in that behalf of the Corporation or District Municipality as the case may be,—preferably in the latter way. Such a course would ensure gradual extension of the Act to those articles of food only, in regard to which adulteration is admitted or proved to be practised to such an extent and in such a manner as to constitute an evil, which must be checked in the public interest.

2. In regard to paragraph 3 of the report, I would observe that, in my judgment, the prompt extension recommended in the case of certain Municipal districts should be not of the Act as a whole, that is, as dealing with all articles of food, but in so far only as it applies to ghee.

3. As to the rest of the report, I concur.

(Sd.) VIJBUCANDAS ATMARAM.

DURING the ensuing month of December four officers will attain Colonel's allowances—*viz.*, Major-General Sir E. Stedman, Commanding the troops in Burmah, and Colonels C. E. Shepherd, J. A. Temple and F. T. Ebden. The first three pertain to the Bengal Establishment, Colonels Shepherd and Temple belonging to the Bengal Infantry General List; while Colonel Ebden, belongs to the Bombay Infantry General List. Altogether this year (1898) fourteen officers will have attained Colonel's allowances—*viz.*, eleven of the Bengal and three of the Bombay Establishment.

NOTES FROM MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN Nov. 17.

HAVING heard that the primeval forest of Rambagh was worth visiting, I started with a party on foot at 7-30 a.m. on Saturday last. This forest lies on the ridge below and east of little Chowk Point. The road to it just now is very bad and a spear-pointed walking-stick was found very serviceable on the way down. A few hundred yards from the top, the Meta spring is met, the water supply here is very scanty; it gradually oozes out of the crevices of the rock and is received into a small excavation in front, out of which it is scooped with a cocoanut-shell. About a mile below this spring, we found ourselves in the centre of the forest, and noticed several very lofty mango trees, towering above our heads, the trunks of which to the fork were 40 and 50 feet; high above the fork, the branches extended another 30 feet; the mango, the jambul, oombur and other trees were observed, but none of such a height as the mango. Huge moss-covered boulders were strewn about in picturesque confusion, immense snake-like creepers swung from tree to tree and the quiet which reigned all about, inspired one with awe. The brush-wood covered the ground to a height of three feet, and the large trees growing in close proximity to one another prevented our seeing beyond 40 yards or so. But as we proceed and the beauty of glade and glen open to view, we were seized with an irresistible inclination to go on until we found ourselves below the frowning Sphinx as Little Chowk Point. Here the trees are of ordinary growth. Not a bird could be heard or seen in the forest except an eagle soaring high above the trees, a few butterflies were noticed gaily flitting about. At the centre of the forest where we partook of refreshments brought with us, we were troubled with large mosquitoes, and in turning over some stones came across several black scorpions. Our cooly brought us some good water here, from a spring half a mile down the valley and we enjoyed a cup of tea. At 1-25 p.m. we noticed a storm gathering on the ghauts, and started homewards by the same rout we took on the way down; the up journey was very fatiguing and three rests had to be made. It took us an hour getting up the Hill, and five minutes after our arrival at home the storm burst on Matheran and the rain came down freely. On Sunday and Monday morning the clouds had settled over the valleys, and the views from Barry Mount Panorama and Louisa Points were very pretty indeed, the white fleecy clouds extending for miles covering plain and valley with a snow like pall where a break in these clouds occurred the landscape below was revealed to perfection. The scene was one to be long remembered. Some of us felt it strange to be above the clouds.

The Devali holidays enabled a great number of European and Native gentlemen to visit the Hill and on Monday morning not a single pony remained unengaged in the stables. The Gymkhana was well attended and tennis enjoyed. The morning was very cool and pleasant, every one was out somewhere, and enjoyed the grand views visible from the points. Our Parsee friends from Bombay are scarcely recognizable here; as soon as they get to Narel, they take the sola topi into wear and European clothing which becomes them very well. The mention of Narel reminds me that it was the brith-place of the infamous Nana Sahib of 1857, and it is said some of his poor relatives, and descendents still continue to cultivate the soil in and about that little village. Matheran was the hiding place of the notorious dacoit Ragojee Bangria from 1844 to 1846. This outlaw was subsequently arrested at Punderpore by Capt. Gell the father of our esteemed Deputy Commissioner of Police, Ragojee did not come up here for the benefit of his health, but to conceal himself from the authorities, and as the place was easy of escape in case he was followed. He was hanged at Tanna Jail having been convicted of treason and murder.

The Rugby and Granville Hotel road, and the road leading from the Tryst by the Bazaar to the Post Office have been lately lighted with kerosine oil lamps; these lamps are about 200 yards apart, they keep alight until 1 a.m. and are greatly appreciated by the residents and the poor cooly who frequently comes up late at night with his heavy load from Narel.

During the early hours of Sunday morning a cruel piece of wilful mischief was committed on an Arab pony in the stable of Mr. Ebram Khan. At day light the horse keeper noticed a large gaping wound on the pony's chest about 9 inches in length, and 3 deep; bloody finger marks were observed on a post close by; the Police were at once called in and enquiry instituted; a discharged ghorawalla is suspected.

Mr. Ebram Khan keeps some of the best horses and ponies on the hill. This pony was one of the visitor's favorites. Its name is Bismilla, and valued at Rs. 200. The stable is open and easy of approach, it is situated near the Bazaar. Mr. J. Pereira, the Chief Constable here is hopeful of tracing and bringing the offender to justice. The wound was stitched by Dr. Mayer the Superintendent of Matheran, and the pony is doing well.

The Mar Forest, named after the mar or toddy palm which grows in it is also worthy of a visit. It runs along the eastern ridge of Panorama commencing from below Barry mount. You enter it from the half mile from the 5th mile post on the Narel road. About a mile from this point you come to about the centre of the forest; here there is an open space, and the trees about have the initials of persons who have picnicked here cut on them; there is a spring of water half a mile further down the valley. The vegetation here grows to a greater height than it does in Rambagh, but the large trees are not so lofty. The Mar trees are very spare on the top, though very straight and high; a fine echo can be heard in the centre of the forest. A few hundred yards from the eastern entrance of the forest a large oomburtree is met with, at its base its girth is about 20 feet, but a few feet from the ground it has been rent in four pieces which continue upwards, spreading their branches in different directions forming an immense tree. It is a natural curiosity and well worth studying. On my first visit to this forest, a few days ago I rode through it, but at the north Western end of it, I had to dismount and drag my horse after me, as the road was very bad and steep. This road brought me out on the eastern side to Panorama and about 400 hundred yards from the point. The roads to the distant points and places have not had the damage done to them during the late monsoon as yet repaired.

Monkeys are to be met with in the Mar forest and numerous birds; the forest is dense, and a ride to the centre enjoyable. I hear that a new and interesting book on Matheran, its plants, animals &c. by a gifted lady who has resided on the hill for several seasons, will soon be published.

The mornings and nights just now are cold, and covering with a blanket at night is necessary. A few bungalows on the hill can be had for the next three months from 150 to 250 rupees, but the same for April, May, and part of June will be let from three to five hundred rupees, and should Bombay be unfortunate enough to have another visitation of the plague during the cold season, the rent of these and other bungalows will be raised by 40 per cent.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 18th November, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	51	46
Karachi	3	5
Poona	*2	0
Districts.		
Kaira	16	9
Panch Mahals	14	14
Broach	7	3
Surat	7	4
Thana	39	33
Nasik	36	29
Poona	60	53
Satara	493	370
Kanara	1	0
Sholapur	23	19
Ahmednagar	13	5
Belgaum	1,143	915
Dharwar	2,215	1,873
Bijapur	87	68
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	26	20
Kathiawar	8	5
Kolhapur	556	466
Cutch	13	7
Rewa Kantha	6	3
Savantvadi	2	1
Akalkot	5	4
Aundh	48	23
Bhor	4	5
Total	4,880	3,990
Total to date	187,922	148,181

* imported

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN CHALDECOTT, 1st Punjab Cavalry, is appointed Orderly Officer to General Egerton commanding the Khyber Brigade, vice Lieutenant Cheyne, 8th B. C., who rejoins his regiment.

LIEUTENANT W. HARVEY, Royal Munster Fusiliers, died at Umballa on Saturday from enteric fever.

CAPTAIN J. HULBERT, I. M. S., probably succeeds Captain Moddoak as personal assistant to the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, when the latter goes to civil employ.

COLONEL HINGSTON, 10th B. I., has temporarily assumed Command of the Assam district, vice Brigadier-General Michell, proceeding on 10 days leave.

MEERUT POLO TOURNAMENT.

A GRAND FINAL.

ONE of the finest polo games ever witnessed at Meerut was that in the final for the North-West Provinces and Oudh Tournament, played off on the 18th Nov., in the presence of a large and keenly interested gathering of spectators. The game was between the 9th Lancers, comprising Mr. Campbell Captain the Hon. Willoughby, Lord Bentinck and Lord D. Compton (back); and the 8th Bengal Cavalry, comprising Mr. Cheyne, Captain Wimberley, Major Rivett-Carnac and Mr. Chaplin (back). The umpires were Colonel Rochfort and Major Sherston. Opinion was, perhaps, equally divided as to the issue which hung in the balance all through up to final time when the score was even, and then, when the game was continued, both sides had their adherents hoping for eventualities to determine the issue. All through the greatest interest was manifested, but was shown in silent and wrapt attention. Every stroke and every move on the ground was felt to be, wrought with fortune to the game, but the even contest went on to the bitter end. Towards the conclusion the ponies of both teams were tiring, but the players gave no sign of diminishing energy; indeed later shukkers found them playing with undaunted dash.

In the fifth and sixth chukkers the 8th confined the play mostly to the Lancers' ground, where the latter's defence was splendid. At the conclusion of full time the score was two goals and one subsidiary all, and the goals being widened the struggle was renewed, in which the 8th again averted danger from their flags, and made their crowning shot. All the teams that have played here are unanimous in praise of the perfect condition of the grounds and of Captain Eustace's excellent arrangements.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

First chukker.—The ball was worked into the 8th's end, where Campbell by a long shot hit wide of the flags. From the hit-out the ball was carried to mid-ground, when it was worked back, and Willoughby hit a goal from almost in front of the flags. Play at once centred in the 8th's end, but Carnac brought the ball to mid-ground, and Wimberley by three near-side shots took the ball on and, finally by a pretty shot, hit a goal. Then play remained in mid-ground till Carnac, by a long shot, hit a subsidiary. Play was in the Lancers' half till Chaplin had a run to the flags, but the ball went wide. Score: 9th Lancers one goal, to one goal and one subsidiary.

Second chukker.—Play was up and down the ground till Campbell had a run to the flags and the ball went out wide. The ball was brought across mid-ground when Campbell, serving Willoughby, the latter by a long shot hit a goal. From the hit-off the Lancers had a run up to the vicinity of the flags but the ball went out wide. Score: Lancers two goals, to one goal and one subsidiary.

Third chukker.—After some splendid play, mostly about mid-ground, where the attack and defence were brilliantly carried out, the ball was worked just over the mid-line, till Cheyne, by a splendid long shot that went sky high, dropped outside the line between the flags. Score: Lancers two goals, to two goals and one subsidiary.

Fourth chukker.—Play was in the 8th's end, when Chaplin, hitting back near his goal line the ball went out out off his pony's leg, and the Lancers had a corner, which was uneventful. Play kept in the centre till Chaplin by near-side shots carried the ball to the flags, but his final shot glancing off the pony went wide. Score: Lancers two goals, to two goals and one subsidiary.

Fifth chukker.—Play opened in the 8th's end, when shortly a foul was given against the 8th, and the Lancers had a free hit at the flags, out of which they got a subsidiary, thus equalising the score. Some very fast and even play ensued about mid-ground, where later the Lancers claimed off-sideag ainst Cheyne and had a free hit from the centre of the ground but without result. Score: two goals and one subsidiary all.

Sixth chukker.—There were less than three minutes left for play. Play kept in mid-ground till Carnac placed the ball in front of the flags, and Wimberley in riding for it was crossed, and a foul given against the Lancers. The 8th had a free hit which was intercepted and the 8th continued the attack in the Lancers' end, and the ball more than once went near the flags but a score was averted. Final time was called without any further score, the game thus ending in a tie of two goals and one subsidiary all.

WIDENING THE GOOAS.

The goal posts were now widened, and play was resumed from the middle of the ground for five minutes. After one minute and twenty-four seconds play Carnac by a near-side shot hit a goal. Play was kept in mid-ground, till a foul was given against the 8th, and the Lancers had a free hit from the spot where off-side occurred. The ball was met and again returned to the Lancers' end where it remained till final time. The 8th Bengal Cavalry thus won by three goals and one subsidiary to two goals and one subsidiary.

THE FIRE CEREMONY AT BENARES.

A CONTROVERSY having arisen in some of the papers about the recent performance of the Fire Ceremony at Benares, an account of what actually took place, by an English onlooker, may be of interest to the readers of the *Civil and Military Gazette*. It was during the recent convention of the Theosophical Society that, a good many of us who are interested in the life of India below the surface, being present some Hindu friends arranged with a certain sect of Shivaite Hindus who claim the power of rendering fire harmless to give an exhibition of their powers. Accordingly a trench was dug in the grounds of the Jagore Villa, about 15 feet long by four, and this was filled with logs of wood which were left to blaze all day. In the evening the trench was filled by a thick layer of glowing coals giving off a tremendous heat. At 7 p.m., we repaired to the scene of action. Our party consisted of Mrs. Pesant, Countess Wachtmeister, Dr. Richardson, late Professor of Chemistry at University College, Bristol, Dr. Pascal, a French Doctor of Medicine, Mr. Bertram Keightley, Barrister-at-Law, Miss Lilian Edger M.A., Colonel Olcott, and others. Chairs were arranged for us on a kind of dais formed of the earth thrown out of the trench and about eight feet from it. This was the nearest point to the big fire at which one could bear the scorching heat. At our back, and surrounding the trench, was a dense but orderly crowd of hundreds of Hindus. All waited with eager expectation. At last a hubbub approaching from the gates of the Villa announced the arrival of the procession. It consisted of a chief priest who presided, carrying a sword, two others who were going to pass through the flames, and an image in a glass canopy borne along by others. The leader intimated that his two colleagues would pass through the fiery furnace, and afterwards anybody who liked of the male persuasion might follow them through unharmed, but no women were permitted to go through. Then ensued a most extraordinary, and in some respects painful spectacle. It is a doctrine of Hinduism, that all the functions of Nature, fire, rain etc. are presided over by nature spirits. This particular sect of Hindus claims to have preserved the secret of being able to control the fire spirits so that for the time they are unable to burn. Whatever may be the explanation, these are the facts. Certain mystic ceremonies having been performed, and cocoanuts having been tossed into the flames, the two junior priests apparently became possessed. With frantic shrieks and cries they passed twice round the blazing trench, preceded by the chief priest with his sword and followed by the brilliantly illuminated canopy. Then, still in a frenzy painful to behold, they plunged up to their ankles in the scorching furnace and passed backwards and forwards several times, the red hot coals and sparks scattering about their feet. The crowd followed in their wake, first one or two individuals, until the others, gaining confidence and caught by enthusiasm rushed through in hundreds, even little children of four and five years old running up and down the trench over the burning coals exactly as if it had been a soft carpet. All were unhurt. Amongst those who ventured was a brother of one of our party. This gentlemen, whose name I am prepared to give privately, walked through the trench twice very slowly, and described the sensation afterwards as having been like walking over hot sand.

A sceptic among us having propounded the theory that the feet of natives were covered by an integument so dense that it was proof even against live coals, Dr. Pascal carefully examined the feet of this witness immediately after his performance, and found the skin of the soles was of the normal thickness of European feet and that they were untouched by the fire. I saw one man deliberately pause in the middle of the trench to pick up a handful of the flaming embers, which he then carried through to the side. A linen turban which fell from some one's head lay on the coals without igniting, as did the cocoanuts. The priests remained on the scene for about twenty minutes, during which time the two apparently possessed men were held by others. After they left, the crowd was advised to cease experimenting with the fire, and no more passed over. At this stage Dr. Richardson and myself left our seats and attempted to approach to the brink of the fiery gulf, but the heat was so great that we had to turn back.—*Civil and Military Gazette* (Cor.)

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—November 21.

10 p.m.	78·4

TUESDAY—November 22.

6 a.m.	73·3
10 a.m.	80·4
2 p.m.	84·6
10 p.m.	84·4

DR. FAIRBAIRN'S MISSION.

OPENING LECTURE.

REV. DR. FAIRBAIRN, of Mansfield College Oxford, delivered his first lecture on "Religion and the Philosophy of Religion," on Monday evening, in the hall of Wilson College, Chowpatty, the subject being. "Interpretation of Nature and creative ideas of Religion." A large number of European and Native ladies and gentlemen attended, and the chair was occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

The chairman in opening the proceedings said that it was his pleasing and easy duty to introduce the lecturer to the meeting. He said it was an easy duty because really by now the Rev. Dr. Fairbairn needed no introduction to the Bombay audience. (Applause). His position at Oxford, his fame as one of the leaders of European thought, the objects of his present visit to this country, all these had been lucidly, and he might say, sympathetically set forth in the columns of their daily press. But there was one thought which struck him as he was entering the hall, to which he should like to give expression, and it was, that it was specially fit and proper that the first of the course of these lectures should be delivered in the hall of the Wilson College. (Applause). There they had a Principal of the college of modern foundation established in the historical city of Oxford among those famous ancient colleges. There they had an institution of modern foundation established in that interesting City of Bombay teeming with mosques and shrines of various creeds. There they had a modern college bearing on its walls the honoured name of Wilson, that Apostle of the East, all that was highest and the best in the West. (Hear, hear.) It had been well said that the position of the reverend Principal of the Mansfield College in Oxford was unique. He said to the representatives of the eastern foundations around him. "I am here and those working with me are here to show you in our life and impress the spirit of the times." So too the reverend gentleman said to them "I am here to interpret to you many phases of western thought connected with philosophy and religion. He said to the representatives of the ancient foundations of Oxford, "we are also here to garner from your rich store of thought for the purpose of the intellectual battle of life." He said to us as he told us on Saturday last, that he was here as a learner, and he hoped that he would take back with him to Europe many lives of thought which he should be able to interpret to his own countrymen at home. Let them wish Dr.

western man to Eastern men. He knew the difficulty of getting to the sub-conscious mind of a people that are not one's immediate kin. They would have difficulty in getting into his sub-conscious mind, and he would have difficulty in getting into theirs. It would be very easy to them to be very hasty and unjust in judgment, and it would be very easy and unjust in him to be unfair in argument and exposition. It would be very difficult, but very noble for them both to be at once true and generous. He sought to get to their sub-conscious mind, and they sought to get into his. Though he spoke in a western tongue, he was not ignorant of Oriental thought. One of the great western thinkers, whose words were often quoted and received more weight than was altogether their due, Lord Bacon said that "Man is the interpreter of Nature." But that was a small thing. A much grater was that "Man is the intepretation of Nature. Subtract Man and there was no Nature; unless he was there Nature could not be. Let them see if that could be worked out. Suppose they took the line that man was to be read through nature, what followed. Then the necessary force, fate which govern him and all his reasons and all his freedom seem no realities but mere sham. They were illusions and fatalities and not facts. But now take Man and read Nature through him. What followed! The qualities they found in him must be found in it. Without the personality of man there could be no Nature. He would here quote as epitomising the position he intended to argue the memorable words of one of the most, eminent thinkers of the west, Emannual Kant, namely, Man makes, but he does not create Nature," What did he mean when he said that? There were certain qualities they all knew as secondary. One of these was colour. Many people thought that colour was something outside the man and independent of it. They thought colour was given to him, not given by him. But see there stood before him three men; in the middle there was an artist with an artist's eye for colour who knew every shade and felt its meaning, and who could by shade add beauty to kindred colour and bring out the mysteries and distinctions and hints and shadowings which without him they could not find. On his right hand stood a man whose reds were all greens, whose yellows were all browns, to whom all colour was a sort of yellowish white, and if they asked why that man so differed from the other, they would find that he was colour blind. Then on the left hand stood the third man, and if they asked him what scarlet was like, he might reply like the celebrated person in John Locke "scarlet is like the sound of a trumpet." Why was it he said that? Because he was a blind man, and could see no colour, and could explain colour by his ear rather than his eye. So man made colour, and was not a colour through himself. The physicist would explain to them all the wondrous phenomens of sound, and by the help of physiologists bring them to the threshold of discovery, and leave them standing in the presence of an insoluable mystery he could not even understand. He would explain to them how sound is transmitted according to the length of the wave, and the breaking of the wave, upon the tympanum, and all the wondrous ways in which sounds were transmitted through space. When they asked how came that sound to be turned into thought, he could not tell, but in complete helplessness be stood before them. There were other three men, and they all stood listening to the music of some great oratorio. The man in the middle had the soul of a musician, and with the master's warmth of spirit and the music of the many instruments he saw as it were through the ear the marching of angelic hosts, the march of satanic armies, the mocking of the priests of Baal, or the great coming of Messiah. On the right hand there was a man who did not like these jangling sounds. That man was, as they said, without an ear, who could not read music and its majesty. On the left hand the third man looked from one to the other amazed and astonished. There was no sound to him; music had no meaning; speech he never heard, all was silence to his soul. What was it? The man was deaf. It means that man makes sound, gives it its meaning, takes from it its mystery transiates the agitated air into meaning. They could go a little further. There are great substantive scientific ideas. There is the idea of Force or Energy and the Conservation of Energy. Where did they get the idea of Force? Supposing they had no force in them, there would be no will, no freedom, no power. He would quote a Western man as he was much read in the east though he could quote Eastern men too a very similar purpose. What was the meaning of the ultimate fact of consciousness? It was the experience of Force, and how was that the ultimate fact of consciousness? Why, for this reason, that when man exercised force or put forth energy he was resisted, and it was from this fact of resistance that man drew his idea of Force. He did not know if they had heard of an ancient proverb about the man who sawed the branch upon which, he sat, and when the branch was sawed through it fell, and he fell with it. That formed an admirable illustration of what he had just quoted. If they had no idea of Force save of those who exercised Force or Energy, then, on taking away the man, Force went with him. If there was no freedom in him, there was to him no energy in Nature. If Will could not be used, Nature had no energy. Until a man exercised force there was no force in nature. So far then they had come to find that they would neither have colour, nor energy, nor sound without man. Man organised Nature. But now they had better go a little further. They had been concerned as it were with Nature taken in a physical sense. They could take her now biologically. They read Darwin, and, if they did not, they knew speculations as to the famous cosmic egg from which Nature was hatched. Who made the egg from which Nature was hatched? Who made the egg and whence it came no man could tell? But the egg stood there, and Nature drew from her. Let them take the question of evolution as they called it in modern terms, and examine it. He would not dispute anything as to the process of creation. He would say let them believe that the creative process was a process of evolution but, if so, there were three things to be remembered. First, there was the cause, secondly there was the method, and thirdly, there was the end. They might begin with the cause and reason down through the process to the end, or they might begin with the end and reason back through the process to the beginning. They must mark that whichever way they proceeded, this became evident that they could never explain by a mere process all that is. They were bound to go back to some great cause and see a sufficient reason. For mark, if they started with the beginning and came down to the end, they followed what might be called an agressive process, and if they began with the end and reasoned back to the beginning they followed what might be called the regressive process. Now, let them see what the latter or to regressive process meant. What was the explanation! It was man, not an individual man, nor an individual race, but collective man. They were Hindoo men, men of Persia, Arabia, and of Hidoo or Dravidian or aboriginal origin. They were a mixed people. What then! They were still a people, and to explain to them was only to make a beginning of things. On looking round they found that history lay behind them, and they were no more capable of being explained solely by themselves than any single unit in Nature was capable of explanation as an unit. They were too philosophical a people to selfishly isolate themselves. They must be explained in relation to Nature around. They had then man collective not Hindoo, not English, not Negro, not white but man. But what was man collective! Could they explain him through the animals below him! Could they explain man through the entire lower creation? Let them attempt to take one step back in the regressive method, and when they had taken one step back, to what did they come? They came to their old familiar friend the ape. (Laughter.) Some years ago when professor Huxley lived his most belligerent life, in the most beliecose mood, they knew that they never heard the end of man position as a being placed in Nature just above the monkey; and that as regarded the brain and cranial capacity and fingers and foot, there was no inseparable distance between monkey and man. Let them now see whether the question was just as simply as that very eminent man of science and still more eminent soldier of dialectics, thought. Let them look, and they would find two questions. First there was the question of organ and organism, and there was the question of person and history. The question of organ and organism might be as simple as they liked. The ape saw, and so did the man; the ape heard, and so did the man; the ape smelt, and so did the man. They could carry it as far as they liked. But did these structural similarities explain the historical and personal differences! If they explained personal and historical differances, they had scientic value. If they did not cui bono. There was their friend, the venerable ape, he was a very old person, and older than they were. He lived in the early ages before them. If length of descent and purity of blood marked the highest caste, then the caste of the ape is higher than that of man. But what had this venerable ape done! Why! He cracked nuts in the way of his first ancestors, he swung himself from tree to tree by the same organ as his aboriginal parent. He cultivated the arboreal architecture in the same mode, he carried his young in the same fashion, he lived just as his earliest fathers did, his cries of alarm, or of protection, where after all cries still. If a man attempted to understand him, it was not by turning ape into man, but turning the man into ape. (Laughter.) Who could have thought that an unclothed savage, dwelling in caves and holes of the earth, would learn the art of clothing himself, and build homes for himself and family and temples and cathedrals of prayer. These were like dreams realised. True he has been without implements, learning only by the use of flint bow to contend against the enemy and had taken a stone from the rock and called it his God, or an old limb from a tree and named it as his deity. He may have painted his face to make it beautiful to his friends and hideous to his foes, but he had learnt out of the dead marble to make a living being or a being that needed only speech to live. He had learnt on the canvas to throw colours so wondrous and beautiful in forms, so passing fair as to create in man a new sense of nature and a new feeling of beauty. He may have begun his new career by uttering a few inarticulate cries which became speech, the most wonderous of all human endowments able to embody affection, to declare regard, to express pain, and to unfold the wonders and the secrets of being. He may have had nothing to start with save the rudest speech, but gradually he wove it into literature the cry of the man for the woman, and of the woman for the man. He wove into the strange and mystic sets of the drama, unfolding the struggle of will and against destiny and faith. Gradually he made his deity imperial, sublime, spiritual, moral, ethical. His end is not yet in view. There he is, an immense army with van far in front, with the rear far behind, with wings far extending, but a army still marching in its eternal progress forward. Man and ape, here is the problem set to science and thought. Will we explain the difference between man and ape by the difference in cranial capacity, by the difference in prehensile power, by the absence of hair on the skin, by the presence of hair on the head. Would they explain the difference in their history by their organic differences? If not, what did that argument mean? Was it one that science, philosophy or any scheme needed for one moment to pause seriously to consider. He had argued and he believed he had carried conviction to them that nature must be read through man and not man through nature, and that the grand mystery of the grand problem was man as he is in his history and his thought. After refesring at some length to the relation that existed between thought and language, the lecturer, in conclusion, said that he utterly refused to think of God and His action in nature as interference or intervention. God is in every man, around all men, waiting to be heard and waiting to be received. To men in India as to men everywhere, God is directly related; He speaks in them, He wants to live far more abundantly in them than they had yet allowed Him to do; but their passing custom or local scheme, or single and clear idiosyncracy could not be to them a great and absolute universal. He was not as local as a single man; He was as broad as mankind, and sought that all mankind should know, worship and revere Him. (Loud applause.)

The chairman then announced that the second lecture would be delivered on Wednesday evening at the same place.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

	Wards,	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid & Lower Colaba..	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	7
	Fort, Northern	2	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	0	
	Chuckla	0	0	22
	Umarkhady	1	1	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	19
	Bhuleshwar	0	1	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	9
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	22
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	
	Sewree	0	0	4
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	1	
	Worlee	0	0	3
	Water Division	0	0	
	N.-R. & Unknown	1	0	0
	HOSPITALS.			
	Modykhana		1	
	Lohana		0	8
	Total	5	4	94
	Total plague deaths to date...	32,612	28,168	
	Same date last year	19	14	96

COLABA HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

MR. HUMMEL acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions in aid of the Colaba Hospital Fund:—

	Rs.
From Messrs Seth Vasunjee Tricumjee and Co	151
From Messrs Seth Bhimjee Shamjee and Co	151
Mr Heerjee Khetsey [illegible]	125
Mr Nursey Nathu	51
Mr Vardman Jetsey	101
Mr K A Dalal	10
Mr A B Dunnett	25
Mr M T Carroll	50

At the same time he has pleasure in publicly expressing the Committee's best thanks to Rao Bahadur Ellappa Ballaram for his very valuable gift of 18 huts, to serve as an Observation Ward in the hospital compound.

THE MECCA PILGRIM SEASON.

The following official notification has been published:—During the pilgrim season that has just ended, pilgrimage to the Hedjaz was permitted except in the case of persons residing in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind), subject to certain precautions and restrictions which were imposed in view of the strong opinions of all European Governments, including Turkey, regarding the danger of plague being communicated to Europe, and in view of the danger of plague being spread by intending pilgrims from infected to non-infected porsions of India.

Plague is unfortunately still widely prevalent in the Bombay Presidency and the disease has extended to the Madras Presidency and to the Mysore and Hyderabad States. Karachi as well as Bombay is an infected port. The alarm experienced by European Governments, including Turkey, regarding the danger of plague being imported to Europe is in no measure abated, and during the past season Indian pilgrims were subject to much vexatious restriction and consequent hardship, and a proposal that they should not be permitted to land in Arabia was at one time put forward. The Government of India have not thought it necessary to prohibit the pilgrimage from the uninfected portions of India during the coming season, but they consider it essential that careful precautions should be observed similar to those which were enforced during the past season.

As regards this Presidency the Government of India have decided that the pilgrimage shall be permitted from Sind except Karachi, but that in view of Karachi being an infected port the embarkation of intending pilgrims must take place only from Chilo tagong in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. But pilgrims from Sind must undergo ten days' detention under observation in a camp to be approved by the Commissioner in Sind before they can proceed to Chittagong. All Goverment servants and all subjects of the Queen-Empress who may see this notice are requested to make this decision of the Government of India generally known and all Mahomedan gentlemen of position and influence are specially requested to make known to their co-religionists the reasons for the decision.

2. It should also be widely made known to all intending pilgrims that although the Government of India have decided that the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz may be permitted subject to the safeguards referred to above, they are nevertheless convinced that intending pilgrims will be well advised in deferring their purpose until another season, in view specially of the stringent quarantine rules imposed by the Turkish Government and the inconvenience and harassment to which it is likely they will be subjected on arriving in Arabia.

PLAGUE AT HINGANGHAUT.

A Napore correspondent says:—Intimation has been received here of the dread bubonic plague having broken out in a bad form at Hinganghaut, some four miles from the Wardha railway station on the G. I. P. line, and about forty odd miles from this. Lieutenant Hammond left for the scene of troubles on the first alarm a few days since, when there were apparently some doubts of the disease which had appeared being really plague, but now it has been pronounced such on competent medical authority, and this was further confirmed by several cases which were detected yesterday. The local sanitary authorities were apprised of seven cases detected on Sunday last, and Colonel Hutchinson, Principal Medical Officer, together with Mr. W. A. Nedham, Commisioner of the Nagpore Division, proceeded to Hinganghaut by train the same evening to personally institute the necessary precautionary measure towards staying the spread of the disease. Segregation camps and hospitals have been run up, and disinfection on an extensive scale is being resorted to in and around the affected areas, white the strictest quarantine is enforced. The weather conditions just now are certainly most favourable to the disease, and the greatest alarm prevails at Wardha, from whence it will be hardly possible to keep out people arriving from the infected district, which large numbers have already deserted, and to my personal knowledge several have even come to Nagpore.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clawnwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

PARSEE LOYALTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The controversy out here arising from the letter of Mr. R. P. J. Tallyarkhan to the *Times* has a complexion (apart from the political or Congress question involved), not quite pleasant to look at, in that it once more revives the idea started some year ago about the Parsis being aliens or foreigners in India. It is, I venture to submit, a maladroit policy to seriously maintain the position otherwise. It is true India has long absorbed races and tribes from over her border-lands, who made this country their permanent home, and who are included to-day in the comprehensive term "Native or Indian." The Parsis have adopted this as their mother country, not as tribes from over India's borderlands, but as a genuine portion of the once powerful nation of the Persian Empire, and who chose for the better to maintain their religion and name, than to retain their land and their country at the ignominious sacrifice of their honored religion, and turn Mogals after the great defeat by the Arabian conqueror. Now, as we are here, we have the same wants, grievances, aspirations, and feelings of loyalty as other nations. The Parsis by natural position stand as foreigners, and morally and historically will in future stand as such; but our welfare and prosperity should be studiously mixed with the prosperity of the British Raj only. What nation, what subject, in the whole of Asia, other than the Parsis, who winds up festivities, weddings, charitable institution ceremonies, and many other kinds of entertainments with "God save the Queen!"—But as business and pleasure are two separate things, and to show true grievances to the Government through Congress or Presidency Association does not mean disloyalty; better to inform Governmennt as a body than by an individual, outside the administrative circle of officials on certain matters of welfare to the people, does not mean anything wrong, but unfortunately it means, the greater the truth the greater the libel.—Yours truly, &c.,

N. M. LUNGRANA.

Octagonal Cottage, Bandora, Nov. 22.

(This correspondence is now closed.—Ed., *B.G.*)

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. N. M. Wadia in the Chair.

The following report of the directors with the audited accounts for the year ended on May 31, 1898, was laid before the meeting for its adoption:—

The number of bales pressed at the presses belonging to the Company was 17,993 as against 14,907 bales pressed during the corresponding period last year. Owing to keen competition, however, during the first two months of the year, and to plague which had again worked havoc in Kurrachee, the result of pressing has not been very satisfactory. The combination for joint working among she several presses at Kurrachee, referred to in the last year's report, still continues, and your directors hope to shew better results next year. The presses and other machinery of the Company are in good working order. The accounts circulated herewith shew that there is a balance of Rs. 9,626-1-7 at the credit of profit and loss account, out of which your directors propose to declare a dividend of Rs. 20 per share, absorbing Rs. 8,000, to carry Rs. 1,000 to the depreciation fund and the balance of Rs. 626-1-7 to the next year's account. Mr. C. Nicoll, one of the auditors, having left Kurrachee, your directors have appointed Mr. J. Y. Munro, Manager the National Bank, Kurrachee, to act in his place, which appointment, they trust you will confirm. Two of the directors Messrs. N. M. Wadia and W. M. Macaulay retire from office by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The shareholders having adopted and passed the report, sanctioned the payment of a dividend of Rs. 20 per share, re-elected Messrs. N. M. Wadia and W. M. Macaulay as directors of the Company, and having appointed Mr. C. H. Chetham as the auditor for the ensuing year, dispersed with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

THE INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERS' PROVIDENT FUND.

THE following resolution, dated Simla, November 17th, is published:—

The Government of India have had under consideration representations made at various times by depositors in the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund regarding the fluctuations that have taken place in the value of the deposits when converted into sterling.

2. It is observed that the conditions of this fund, as between Government and the depositors, are simply that Government should receive rupees, should allow compound interest on the rupee sums so received, and pay over the accumulated balance of these sums in rupees on the retirement or death of the depositors.

3. The Government of India, however, after consideration of the question, thought that it would be possible to allow certain present and future incumbents of the fund, at their option, to convert their rupee deposits into the corresponding sterling value either (1) of the year in which they were deposited or (2) of the year in which they elected to make the conversion: provided that they also consented, in consideration of their deposits being so placed on a sterling basis, to receive interest on them, after such conversion, at the rate of 3 instant of 4 per cent per annum, the latter being the rate of interest hitherto allowed on the rupee deposits. This, proposal was therefore made to the Secretary of State and has been accepted by His Lordship.

4. The following rules are now issued under which certain depositors may be permitted to exercise the option of converting the whole of their deposit into sterling, and of thereafter having this kept on a sterling basis:—

I. All members of the fund appointed in England, and all others who declare their present intention of retiring to Europe or the Colonies, and whose claim, on those grounds, the Head of the Administration sanctions or admits, shall be given the option of having their Provident Fund accounts kept either on a rupee or on a sterling basis. This option shall be exercised once for all in the case of existing members on duty, or privilege leave or on leave in India of any kinds, within six months of the date of this Resolution; and in the case of future entrants within six months of joining the fund. In the case of officers, whether on duty or on leave, other than privilege leave out of India, when the Resolution issues the option must be exercised within eight months of the date of the Resolution.

The interest allowed on deposits converted, or placed on a sterling basis shall be 3 instead of the 4 per cent per annum hitherto allowed on rupee deposits.

The conversion of amounts at the credit of existing members shall be carried out in the month in which the election for the sterling basis takes place, at the average rate of exchange obtained by the Secretary of State on his remittances for the month or, if there be no remittances, at the Bank of Bengal's quotations for demand bills; and in the case of future deposits the conversion shall be carried out once a year at the average rate of exchange for the year similarly calculated.

II.—All existing members of the fund who under the first option, elect to have their accounts kept on a sterling basis, shall be given the further option of having their accounts re-calculated, and the hypothesis that the deposits were converted into sterling in the year in which they were paid into the fund at the average rate of exchange obtained by the Secretary of State on his remittances for the year, and that compound interest at the reduced rate of 3 per cent per annum on those converted amounts was allowed.

III. It will be understood that unless the option for sterling is declared under I and II above, depositors will have no claim to repayment except upon a purely rupee basis.

5. To assist depositors in making any calculations they may wish to make before exercising the option, a table is appended in the 'Gazette of India" showing the average rates of exchange obtained by the Secretary of State on his remittances for each year since the institution of the fund. If any depositor desires information as to the amounts of his deposits each year, he should apply to the Examiner, State Railway Stores Accounts.

BOMBAY CYCLE CLUB.

THE Bombay Cycle Club will hold their 3rd. Gymkhana (under the B. C. U. rules) on Saturday October 29th, at 4-15 p.m. on the Cooperage. Events open to members of European Cycling Clubs in Bombay, with the exception of III and IV. Entrance fee Annas 8 per event. Entries can be made on the ground. Chairs and light refreshments will be provided for ladies. The following is the programme:—

I. 1-4 mile handicap, with heats of 3.

II. Polo Ball Hoop Race. Competitors to ride a given course and hit polo ball through hoops placed in the ground at certain distances. First home wins.

III. 1-2 mile handicap for native gentlemen belonging to the Bombay Cyclists' Union.

V. Ladies' Nomination Cracker Race. Gentlemen to ride a given course to ladies, who hold crackers. Gentlemen to dismount, pull crackers, ladies to take out contents, and adjust them on gentlemen. Gentlemen to remount and complete the lap. First past winning post with contents of cracker properly worn, wins.

VI. 5 miles handicap.

G. W. RADCLIFFE,
Honorary Secretary.

THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN JAPAN.

SOME IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS.

In the course of an interesting article relating to the recent decision of the Higher Educational Council on the question of foreigners and schools, the *Eastern World* deals specially with the remark of Mr. Nojiro Selichi that "it would be a dreadful thing if women were educated by foreigners, influenced by foreign sentiment and thought and found lacking in Japanese sentiment and ideas."

Would Mr. Nojiro Selichi, says our contemporary, have Japanese women remain in the middle of the last century, domestic slaves without a hope or wish for themselves, anxious only to smooth the wrinkles on the brow of that very superior being, the master of the house, their own horizon bounded by the paper windows of the house, whilst their sons are knocking at the doors of the next century. Let us point out the evils therefore, to Mr. Nojiro Selichi, which have grown from the Japanese system of feeding and clothing the bodies of Japanese women, whilst leaving their hungry minds to feed on the crumbs that fall from their husbands' tables, or in other ways.

THE AVERAGE JAPANESE HUSBAND

is imbued with the idea that his wife cannot possibly understand the affairs that occupy his time, and in any case, that they do not concern her. But she cannot cook, sew, dust, wipe scrub and mind the children, if there are any, from daylight till dark, day by day, and year by year, and the scraps of information that her husband vouchsafes her do not satisfy her craving for enlightenment and a small modicum of entertainment to relieve the dull routine of her life. What other ways then are open to her to satisfy this natural craving, and which of them does she chose. On this point we are much better informed than Mr. Nojiri Selichi, because it has occupied our attention and been the subject of our inquiries for quite a number of years. Let us tell him then what we know. There are many Japanese wives of the better middle classes whose education has been neglected and that refers especially to those who were born in the early years of the Meijiera which began in 1868. In their younger years the defect was not so much felt but as they become older and had to answer the endless questions of prattling children they felt that they must learn, and

SOME TIME TO LEARN WAS STILL LEFT.

But how? The books from which they might have learned were written in characters which they did not know, and which it would take many years to learn. They were willing to learn, nevertheless, as many as they could. But from whom? The day governess, the lady teacher, who will go from houses to house to give lessons of one kind or another, is unknown as yet in Japan, and advertisements, in most cases, bring no reply, or applications from doubtful characters, who, if they are engaged, have soon to be discharged again. That avenue of instruction is not open as yet, therefore, and a woman who has a household to look after cannot go to school. Then such books and papers are resorted to as she can read. What are their contents? Salacious stories of concubines, and their lovers and low class actors and the doings in the brothels and *getsha* quarters. By whom are those stories written? By men, by *Japanese* men, whom, in the absence of any declaration to the contrary, we must presume to be as

ANXIOUS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF JAPANESE SENTIMENT

and ideas as Mr. Nojiri himself. And what is the object of writers of that class? A full measure of rice. "Let us tell Mr. Nojiri that the woman of Japan are disgusted with such sentiment, with such ideas and with their exponents, who ransack the sewers of society for material. So far as literature then is concerned, there is little or no wholesome matter to fill an idle hour, but in some the evil seed has borne evil fruit. They go to a theatre, generally from an adjoining restaurant, and when the play is over an "actor is bought" as the unvarnished Japanese term has it, that is, invited to spend an hour or two with his fairer mirer for a handsome payment, and this "buying of actors in recent years" has assumed greater dimensions than Mr. Nojiri is aware of. It is considered as a fashionable kind of amusement, and those who will not share in it may stay at home and mope. Their gay friends will have nothing to do with them. There are women, however, whose moral sense or means will not permit them to engage in that kind of dissipation, and it comes pretty high with all the doucurs that have to be given. Those women are beset by other temptations at home. Their friends will visit them, and then fashions, dresses, the children, or the servants are talked about but

THOSE THEMES WILL NOT LAST FOR EVER.

One or the other of them may have been a "geisha" before she got married, and she is an adept as cards, a gambler, who will play for as high stakes as others are willing, or able, to put up. A game of cards is proposed, and the woman will sit up till two or three o'clock in the morning, gambling, and the woman to-day who will not gamble upon occasion finds it very difficult to make any friends. To-day, therefore, the passion for gambling amongst Japanese women of all classes has assumed proportions that must fill all true friends of Japan with alarm, when it is considered in what manner a woman may have to pay her losses at cards, or raise the funds to do so. No Japanese writer has yet touched upon these evil practices, which are candidly spoken about and severely condemned by respectable Japanese women who deplore the lack of education that leads their sisters to spend their time in such unworthy ways, which "Japanese" sentiment and ideas seem to be unable to block to them. It would not be such a dreadful thing, therefore, as Mr. Nojiri Selichi imagines if foreign sentiment and thought were given more extensive opportunities to influence the sentiment and thought of Japanese women whose very soul cries out for more light, for more love,—not for the passion which denial, in a moment, turns to murderous fury, but for the sweet selfforgetting companionship of married life than which there is nothing sweeter in the world; for the tender and yet lion hearted comradeship that is for ever ready to step between the loved one and every rough touch of the world.—*Kobe Chronicle.*

HORRORS IN KOREA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Shanghai Mercury" writing from Chemulpo, on October 16th says:—Matters political are undoubtedly tending to a crisis here, due, solely to the pernicious actions of that veritable "Imperium in Imperio," clept the Independence Club. A crowd of memorialists of that political shade are now to be seen daily encamped outside the Palace-gate clamouring, at the top of their voices, their grievances against some of the ministers. Open air meetings are also being held at which resolutions galore are passed, and the

EMPEROR IS BEING WORRIED TO DEATH

by no end of petitions to which he has so far condescended to reply, but his replies are not deemed satisfactory by the Independence Club. Is is on the cards that the hands of the Emperor are to be forced in the direction of dismissing some of the highest ministers and that an Invasion of the palace by the whole phalanx of the Club is also seriously contemplated.

At 9 p. m. of the 10th instant, Kim Hongniuk, the former interpreter of the Russian Legation, accused of instigating the poisoning plot, was led out of the prison to the scaffold, but the masses clamoured that the man should be handed over to them, and this was done. And then began one of those gruesome scenes, which for its down right sevagery and bloodthirstiness, there has been no equal in the annals of the present century. The condemned man was actually,

TORN TO PIECES BY THE INFAMOUS MOB,

and even when life was extinct the most devilish indignities imaginable were heaped upon the mangled and bleeding remains. Comment is superfluous!

I saw a para. in your paper that the Russian Minister had interfered somewhat in Kim's behalf. This I am in a position to say is not correct. Kim was an unscrupulous man and since his dismissal, the Russian Legation took no more interest in him. But at the same time let it be said that the unfortunate man, who met with such a horrible end was innocent of the crime of having taken any part in the attempted poisoning of the Emperor. Most likely those who had the direction of Kim's trial knew more about the plot and its instigators than Kim. Whatever may be his faults there is not the least doubt that he suffers for the crime committed by others. Pak yong ho the other political celebrity, Pak Yong Ho, whose return to Korea was announced some time ago, it still in Japan, having perhaps been wise enough to see that the time is neither opportune nor propicious for his return to the scene of his former political exploits. It is said that the news of the failure of the last conspiracy has something to do with the change of plan of this political refugee.

The *canard* hatched in Tientsin to the effect that the Japanese had landed troops in Korea, caused no little amusement here. It is now said that the Russians have shot no fewer than seven Japanese spies at Port Arthur and that on their persons were found drawings of the principal fortifications. I am unable to say whether this news should be taken *cum grano salts*, or not.—*Mercury Cor.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE PHANTOM SQUADRON.

A PROVIDENTIAL DELAY.

THE subject of the "spook fleet" which delayed General Shafter's sailing a full week has been exciting interest in Washington. Lieutenant W. H. H. Southerland, commanding the gunboat Eagle made the report which caused so much concern to the Government. He reported that he had seen two suspicious warships, presumably Spanish, cruising off the north coast of Cuba in the track to be followed by the transports.

The reasons that Lieut. Southerland had for believing that he had sighted Spanish vessels are said to be that at 9 p.m. June 7, a white light was seen bearing N. N. W. The Eagle headed for it, but the light disappeared. After running some time without seeing anything the bearing north by east, half east. Again the Eagle started in chase and made the private night signal, displaying it for two minutes, during which time the light dissappeared and the vessel's hull could be made out. No answer was made to this signal. Five or ten-minutes later the Eagle repeated the night signal and received no reply. Finally the chase displayed a white light and was immediately answered by the display of other white lights at about equal distances astern and to the westward. The Eagle, in the meantime having approached at full speed, could make out four vessels, two large ones. The Eagle steamed within a distance of a mile of these vessels for over half an hour. During the interval the vessels could be plainly made out in the moonlight. The fact that the night signals were not answered and the presence of white stern lights indicated that the vessels were strangers and perhaps enemies. The Eagle then turned to the westward and hastened to Key West. Shortly after one of the vessels was reported in chase, but this could not be seen from the Eagle. Shortly after her arrival at Key West Commander J. G. Eaton, of the Resolute, reported to Admiral Watson, then on the blockading squadron, that he had seen two vessels and had been chased by them. The whole occurrence is mysterious. Four of our vessels, including the foreign built New Orleans, were on their way to Cuba at the time, but they saw nothing of either the Eagle or the Resolute.

A SPOOK FLEET.

Whatever the "spook fleet" may have been composed of, it was a providential appearance for us. General Shafter tells us in his report that he was ordered June 7 to sail with not less than 10,000 men and that some of his vessels actually started, but were recalled in consequence of orders from the Secretary of War to delay on account of a Spanish vessel that had been sighted. The delay enabled him to sail June 14 with 16,887 officers and men. We all know that this force proved to be too small for the work to be done, and what the history of only ten thousand would have been must be left to the imagination.

The vessels seen by Lieut. Southerland and Comdr. Eaton will always be known in our history as the "phantom fleet," but a careful consideration of all the facts and after all pressure of responsibility has passed, has convinced the authorities, the competent officers were justified in [redacted] sions they reached. Lieut Southerland [redacted] that the vessels were Cervera's [redacted] reported the facts as he found [redacted] were the encountering of str[redacted] that answer his signals; [redacted] that he was not [redacted] away. His entire [redacted] him four ships, on[redacted] Alfonso XIII, tw[redacted] Terror, which was [redacted] when Cervera's fleet proceeded on its way to Santiago. Satisfied that the squadron were the enemy's ships, Lieut. Southerland reported what he had seen to Commo. Remey at Key West, who communicated the facts to Washington. Shortly after Lieut. Southerland arrived Comdr. Eaton, of the Resolute, made his report.

These are the facts and the Department still credits them. The Secretary of the Navy does not believe in a "spook fleet," and as the days of phantom ships have passed the squadron sighted on that dark night by the Eagle's officers and crew was probably composed of the above indicated ships, which had been got together for the purpose of causing trouble to the transports with soldiers on board. We believe, added the New York *Army and Navy Journal*, the Department is endeavouring to obtain from the Spaniards an explanation of this strange occurrence if they have one to give.

TIPS FOR SPORTING LADIES.

THE first volume of the sporting Ladies Library has a chapter by Mrs. Burn on Foxhunting. And it is full of valuable tips. How few women carry their stirrup-foot right? The proper position for the left foot we are told, is to hang in a straight line from the knee, with the foot easy in the stirrup, not pressed against it, but home in it. I think, though I see many who only touch it with their toes. It is pitiful to ride behind a woman and see the sole of her foot sticking up at the back; yet some find they get their grip in this way, so they tell me, the grip which should come from the pressure I mentioned before of the right leg against the saddle-flap.

How a man should jump a lady on to her horse properly is thus:—The operation is quite easy, if only the man can be persuaded to stand still and merely give his hand a little heave upwards. The majority of men who do not know no sooner feel the foot on their hand than they count hard and run backwards towards the horse's head, carrying the unfortunate woman's foot with them. Thus, instead of sending her up, dragging her down till the whole thing ends in a wild struggle, she clinging round the pommels with her chest, chin, and arms. Too degrading an exhibition. If the man will stand still and take it quietly, and if the woman will just spring off her right leg and straighten her left knee, she will arrive in her saddle gracefully and lightly, and the man will not have felt her weight at all. It is best to come to a through understanding with the man before you begin as to when he expects you to spring. If this is to be when he counts three, or as soon as your foot is in his hand. Do not in any case allow him to have hold of the hem of your skirt with your foot. Unless this is free it will hold you down and a sort of Jack-in-the-box performance will begin. You spring, and the mans hand remains inert; then he jerks up your left foot when you are standing stolidly on the right; and generally the end of all is that you arrive in a heap on your saddle and finish by kicking the man in the face.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Holkar, Scindia Neemuch, Rowari Ferozepore and Cawnpore Achnera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th October 1898, on 1,673¾ Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	1,98,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	63	11	2	197
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	19,14,266	15,76,797	35,707	26,17,688
Total for 17 weeks	20,19,266	17,66,797	39,707	29,47,688
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,11,408	1,47,166	5,601	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	66	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	20,62,636	17,28,016	66,300	28,60,494

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 69,621
Ditto to date ..... " 87,194

MR. RIDER HAGGARD, writing in the *Longman's Magazine*, for November, relates some funny anecdotes about horses. When I lived in Africa (he says) I had a horse called Moresco, a very remarkable beast, of great speed, endurance, and surefootedness. This creature was so clever that I have k own him resort to extraordinary artifices to obtain food, such as lying down and wriggling himself upon his side underneath a waggon till he could reach the sack where the mealies were kept, and gnaw a hole in it with his teeth. Then, still lying on his side he devoured most of the contents. Also once he broke open a door to get at the forage stored behind it. When I was travelling with him on circuit through New

WRITERS AND READERS.

A SHAKESPEAREAN work of both scholarly and popular interest will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co., on the 15th ult. This is the Life of William Shakespeare, by Mr. Sidney Lee, the well-known editor of the Dictionary of National Biography. Mr. Lee's article on Shakespeare in that monumental work has attracted widespread attention and the most favorable criticism, and his new work will be, of course, based upon this. In his preface, however, he explains that the article has undergone so many changes and additions that the new book is virtually an independent venture. He adds:—I have endeavored to set before my readers a plain and practical narrative of the great dramatist's personal history as concisely as the needs of clearness and completeness would permit. I have sought to provide students of Shakespeare with a full record of the duly attested facts and dates of their master's career. . . Shakespearean literature, as far as it is known to me, still lacks a book that shall supply within a brief compass an exhaustive and well-arranged statement of the facts of Shakespeare's career, achievement, and reputation, that shall reduce conjecture to the smallest dimensions consistent with coherence, and shall give verifiable references to all the original sources of information. After studying Elizabethan literature, history, and bibliography for more than eighteen years, I believed that I might, without exposing myself to a charge of presumption, attempt something in the way of filling this gap, and that I might be able to supply, at least tentatively, a guide-book to Shakespeare's life and work that should be, within its limits, complete and trustworthy.

Within the next few days Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish a volume of correspondence by an aunt of the Queen. This was the Princess Elizabeth, a daughter of George III. and Landgravine of Hesse Homburg. Her correspondence with Miss Louisa Swinburne, as here given, has a twofold interest. It presents a glimpse of Court life in the time of William IV., and it is at the same time a character sketch of the writer. The Princess wrote freely and frankly, in a blunt, homely style. There is an introductory ch[apter] dealing with her marriage and early life at Wi[ndsor].

Mr. Bernard Shaw has just finished correcting proofs of "The Perfect Wagnerite," a volume which Mr. Grant Richards will publish. It is a characteristic exposition of the fable of "The Nibelung's Ring," and is likely to be interesting as a handbook to the performances. Needless to add, nothing coming from the pen of Mr. Bernard Shaw could confine itself within the binding of a mere handbook. Those whow think they understand Wagner and those who would like to do so will alike be safe with "The Perfect Wagnerite."

One does not at the first thought associate illustrations with Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus." For years back, however, Mr. E. J. Sullivan has had in mind the notion of doing picture for the famous work. He is an ardent student of Carlyle. He has now carried his idea into effect. The book is being printed at the Chiswick Press, and will be published by Messrs. Bell. Mr. Sullivan's gallery will be an interpretation of "Sartor Resartus," not merely a set of pictures based on points in the text.

Mr. Wilfred Whitten's anthology of London verse will be published by Mr. Grant Richards in a few days. The book is for the lover of London, as its contents are all inspired by the love and knowlege of London. Beginning with Chaucer, Mr. Whitten divides his anthology into three parts, "London Town," "London River," and "London City." By the courtesy of those concerned, he has been able to include the work of every modern poet to whom London has been a text, from Matthew Arnold to Mr. Henley. The volume, which is entitled "London in Song," has a title page by Mr. William Hyde.

Mr. Frederick G. Jackson is working steadily at the book which will describe his expedition to the Arctic regions. It will be in two handsome volumes, and these are to be published here and in America by Messrs. Harper. There are to be numerous pictures from photographs by the author, and drawings by Mr. Macbeth, Mr. Carleton, Mr. H. C. Edwards, and Mr. H. Frohawk. These artists, again, base their sketches on data furnished by members of the expedition. Mr. Jackson spent a thousand days in the Arctic, and that fact supplies him with a title. He kept a journal from day to day.

A religious work by Dr. Horton is to be published by Messrs. Isbister. It is entitled "The Commandments of Jesus," and is a companion work to Dr. Horton's "Teaching of Jesus." The new book, he says in his preface, grew from the other as Eve was produced from the rib of Adam. In both volumes Dr. Horton applies the teachings of Jesus as a code which should regulate our everyday action. In studying these searching regulations of life he has naturally sought the help of writers engaged in the same task, as, for instance, Count Tostoy and Canon Gore.

An early book which Messrs. Bell will publish is by Mr. Frederic Whyte on "Actors of the Century." The history of the modern English stage has been written in a hundred volumes familiar to all students and critics of the theatre, but to most people practically unknown. Out of these Mr. Whyte has endeavoured to construct a connected narrative beginning with the days of Mrs. Siddons and John Kemble, and coming down to those of Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. It is also hoped that the work may serve as a useful introduction to the literature of the stage, more especially to the dramatic essays of writers like Lamb, Hazlitt, Leigh Hunt, and George Henry Lewes. The illustrations will be very complete.

A book on Chinese porcelain may find more readers than if it related to the Chinese question. Such a volume, by Mr. W. G. Gulland, Messrs. Chapman are about to publish. Mr. Gulland's aim is to place at the service of amateurs a handbook the like of which would have been of much assistance to him when he first became interested in Chinese porcelain. He treats of his subject in as simple a way as possible. There are nearly five hundred illustrations, these referring to specimens in private collections and at South Kensington. Mr. T. J. Larkin provides notes, and the work, which is dedicated to the memory of Sir A. W. Franks, has a list of authorities, a glossary, and a chronological table.

Mr. W. G. Elliot has edited for Mr. Arnold a book on the subject of Amateur Clubs and Actors. It presents a lively record of the history of the most prominent amateur, acting clubs, with reminiscences of the plays performed and anecdotes of the players. Mr. Elliot himself writes of the Cambridge A. D. C., while Mr. J. W. Clark treats of the Greek play at Cambridge. Mr. B. C. Stevenson records the doings of the Windsor Strollers, Captain George Nugent the history of the Guard's Burlesque. To go no farher, the narrative of the doings of each club has been entrusted to some well-qualified authority.

Mr. Bowden is publishing at once a book on what may broadly be called religion and evolution. The author, Mr. E. Griffith-Jones, uses, however, the more precise title. The Ascent through Christ. The volume aims at reaching that large class who are believers in the Christian faith, but who are greatly disturbed by the assumption that the theory of evolution has discredited the Cristian position. Mr. Griffith Jones writes as one who accepts the proved results of biology and anthropology, as to the origin of the human race, and, nevertheless retains his religious faith intact. His volume runs to about 400 pages.

Two volumes of classic verse, with pictures by artists of the present day, are to be published within the next week or two by Messrs. Bell. One volume is devoted to the minor poems of John Milton, and these Mr. Garth Jones has illustrated. The second volume consists of "English Lyrics from Spenser to Milton." It is illustrated by Mr. Anning Bell, who last year did the same service for Keats's poems. Mr. John Dennis has selected the lyrics and written an introduction to them.

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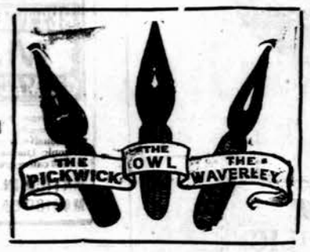

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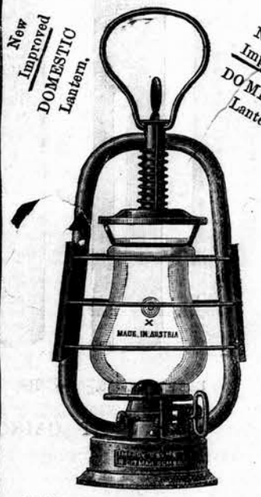

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